

The E2 Proteins

Alison McBride^a and Gerald Myers^b

^a Laboratory of Viral Diseases, National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, MD 20892

^b Theoretical Biology and Biophysics, MS K710, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Los Alamos, NM 87545

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Introduction

The papillomavirus E2 proteins regulate viral transcription and replication and therefore play a central role in the viral life-cycle. In BPV1, the full-length E2 gene product is a transcriptional transactivator that activates transcription from several viral promoters by binding to E2 binding sites located within enhancer elements in the LCR (reviewed in [68,75]). BPV1 also encodes two shorter forms of the E2 protein that antagonize the function of the full-length transactivator. The E2 repressors inhibit transcription by binding to and blocking the E2 binding sites and/or by forming heterodimers with the E2 transactivator. The E2 proteins of the human papillomaviruses can also function as transcriptional transactivators and the E2 proteins of oncogenic human papillomaviruses are able to activate E2-responsive promoters more efficiently than those of non-oncogenic viruses [47]. However most, though not all, studies find that the full-length E2 proteins of mucosal type viruses repress the activity of the E6 gene promoter [9,12,29,45,82,100].

Viral DNA replication requires the full-length E2 transactivator, the viral E1 protein and the replication origin. The replication origin contains an E1 binding site flanked on either side by E2 binding sites. The E1 protein has several replication-associated activities such as origin-specific binding and helicase activities and forms a complex with the E2 transactivator. The E2 protein probably plays an auxiliary role in replication by enhancing and regulating the functions of the E1 protein.

Plasmids containing the minimal replication origin can replicate transiently in cells expressing the E1 and E2 proteins but with time the replicated DNA is lost. Long term, stable maintenance of such plasmids requires additional E2 binding sites and expression of the E1 and E2 proteins [78]. The E2 transactivator protein and BPV-1 viral genomes are associated with mitotic chromosomes in dividing cells [88]. These studies suggest that the E2 protein may play a role in plasmid copy number control and viral genome segregation.

The E2 proteins may also play a role in packaging the viral genomes in virion particles. Viral DNA appears to be packaged much more efficiently in the presence of the E2 protein, in both insect and mammalian cell lines [86,114].

Thus, the E2 proteins are multifunctional and important for several steps of the viral life cycle. Most of the knowledge about the structure and function of the E2 proteins has been obtained with the BPV1 E2 proteins and this review will concentrate on these proteins, unless otherwise stated. However, in general, the structure and functions of the E2 proteins seem to be comparable in all E2 proteins that have been examined to date. This review will summarize studies that have mapped functions to the various regions of the E2 proteins

A. E2 gene products

The E2 proteins have been best characterized for BPV1. Three BPV1 E2 proteins have been identified and mapped to the E2 ORF [43,48]. The largest 48kD protein, expressed from the entire ORF, is a transcriptional transactivator and is required for viral DNA replication [90,103]. This protein has been designated E2-TA. Two smaller proteins, encoded by the 3' half of the ORF, function as transcriptional repressors [21,50]: E2-TR is a 30kD protein expressed from the P3080 promoter and initiated at an internal initiation codon at residue 162; E8/E2 is a 28kD protein encoded by a message with a 1234^3225 splice that encodes 11 amino acids from the E8 ORF joined to the C-terminal 205 amino acids of E2. HPV cDNAs that are capable of encoding C-terminal regions of HPV E2 proteins have been identified [4,19,30] but, as yet, there is no direct genetic or biochemical evidence that the human papillomaviruses encode truncated E2 repressor proteins.

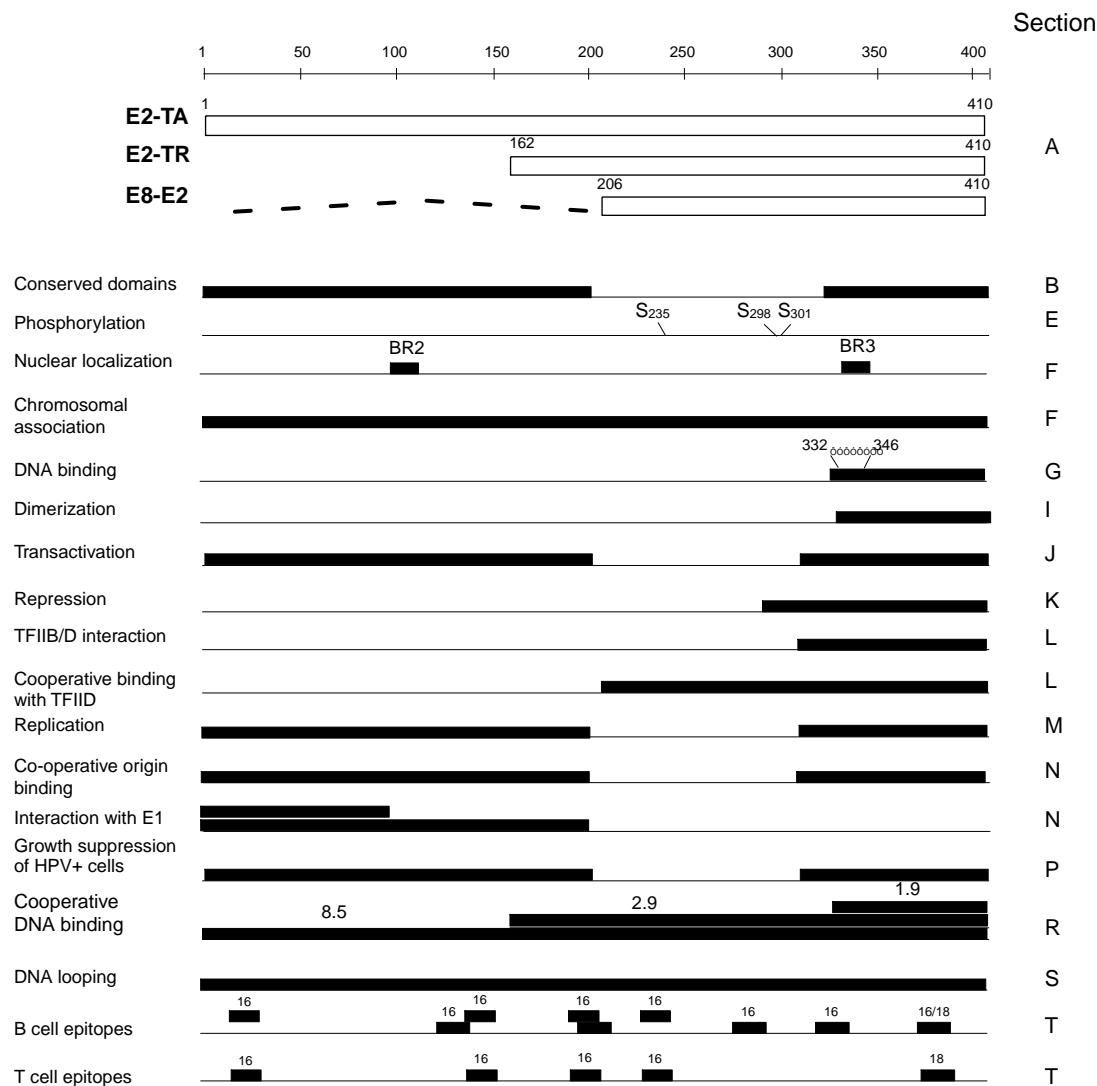


Figure 1. The structure of the three BPV1 E2 proteins are shown at the top of the figure. Below, the functions that have been mapped to different regions of the proteins are indicated. Refer to the section indicated to the right for more details. An alignment of E2 amino acid sequences is presented in Appendix A.

B. Conserved domains

Analysis of the predicted amino acid sequence of all papillomavirus E2 proteins shows that there are two conserved domains (see figure 1 and appendix A). An N-terminal domain of about 200 amino acids and a C-terminal domain of about 90 amino acids are separated by a non-conserved region of variable length that has been designated the hinge region. Notably, the hinge region overlaps the E4 open reading frame which is quite divergent among the papillomaviruses. The conserved E2 domains are approximately 35% similar among the papillomaviruses.

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C. Protein structure

The E2-TA polypeptide consists of a C-terminal DNA binding domain linked to an N-terminal transactivation domain by a non-conserved hinge region. The E2 protein forms dimers that are mediated through the DNA binding domain and, as described below, the structure of the C-terminal domain has been solved.

The transactivation domain is approximately 200 amino acids and, unlike many other transactivation domains, appears to have a very constrained structure that is easily disrupted by deletion or certain non-conservative point mutations. The amino acid sequence of almost all of the papillomavirus E2 proteins is predicted to form two α -helices in the N-terminal region of the transactivation domain ([35] and Appendix B). However, as yet, there is no experimental evidence that such secondary structures exist in the transactivation domain.

The hinge region of the E2 proteins varies both in length and in amino acid composition among the E2 proteins. It has been postulated that this region forms a flexible link between the two domains and a study of the HPV16 E2 protein confirmed that the hinge is an unstructured region [34]. Antibodies were generated against overlapping peptides covering the entire E2 protein and it was found that only antibodies against the hinge region can recognize the native, undenatured E2 protein.



Figure 2. X-ray crystal structure of BPV-1 DNA binding domain (326–410) bound to DNA [40].

D. Protein turnover and Cell cycle Expression

The relative ratios of the three BPV1 E2 proteins have been measured in virally-transformed C127 cells as 1:10:3 for E2-TA/E2-TR/E8-E2 [43]. Within these cells E2-TA has a half-life of approximately 40 minutes and E2-TR and E8-E2 have half-lives of 10 and 15 minutes, respectively [43]. The ratio of the three BPV1 E2 proteins changes throughout the cell cycle with the ratio of E2 transactivator to repressors being highest at S phase and lowest at G1 [112].

E. Phosphorylation

BPV1, CRPV, HPV11 and HPV16 E2 proteins have been shown to be phosphorylated [5,13,64,69, 85] but the phosphorylation sites have only been identified in BPV1 E2 [52,64]. BPV1 E2 contains both phosphoserine and phosphothreonine [64]. Two major serine phosphorylation sites at positions

298 and 301 and a minor site at serine 235 have been mapped [52,64]. Mutation of E2 serine 301 to alanine results in a virus that replicates to a much greater copy number than wildtype BPV1 [66]. Viral genomes with an additional mutation at position 235 are defective in transformation and plasmid retention [52]. However, the region of the BPV1 E2 protein containing these phosphorylation sites is not conserved among the other papillomavirus E2 proteins.

F. E2 localization

All three BPV1 E2 proteins are located in the nucleus but a greater percentage of the full-length E2-TA protein is associated with insoluble chromatin and nuclear matrix components [43]. Two putative nuclear localization signals (NLS) have been identified in the BPV1 E2 proteins. A C-terminal peptide (BR3, residues 339–352, KCYRFRVKKNHRHR) which contains the DNA recognition helix of the DNA binding domain functions as a NLS both in the DNA binding domain and in heterologous proteins [87]. Deletion or mutation of a second signal in the transactivation domain (BR2, residues 107 to 115, KRCFKKGAR) results in a cytoplasmic E2 protein even though the C-terminal NLS is present. Therefore, it has been postulated that C-terminal NLSs may be masked in the E2-TA protein [87]. A recent study has shown that point mutations in the BR2 region (K111A, K112A) cause the protein to aggregate and be retained in the cytoplasm [1]. The E2-TA protein, but not the shorter repressor proteins, is found associated with mitotic chromosomes in dividing cells and this property may be important for viral genome segregation [88].

High levels of E2 expression are found primarily in the stratum spinosum of infected wart tissue which coincides with the region in which viral genome amplification occurs [17]. This may indicate that high levels of E2 are important for the switch to vegetative viral DNA replication.

G. DNA binding

The C-terminal domain of E2 (residues 326–410) binds specifically to DNA as a dimer (reviewed in [68]). The X-ray crystal structure of the C-terminal 85 amino acids of E2 bound to DNA was the first example of an anti-parallel β -barrel DNA binding structure [40]. As shown in figure 2, a dimer of the E2 DNA binding domain forms an eight-stranded anti-parallel β -barrel made up of four strands from each subunit. A pair of α -helices symmetrically positioned on the outside of the barrel contain the amino acids residues that are required for specific DNA interaction. Figure 3 shows the amino acid sequence of this recognition helix aligned with the homologous region from other papilloma virus E2 proteins. Also indicated on the figure are specific mutations that have been generated in this region of the E2 protein and their effect on DNA binding. Further studies have shown that sequences flanking the DNA binding domain (from the hinge region) contribute to DNA binding and are an integral part of the DNA binding domain [76]. The three dimensional structure of the HPV31 DNA binding domain in solution has also been determined by nuclear magnetic resonance [61]. The overall protein fold is very similar to the crystal structure of the BPV-1 domain but the DNA recognition helix appears to be flexible, as has been observed in a number of other DNA binding proteins. The DNA binding domain of the Epstein Barr virus EBNA1 protein has a very similar structure to the E2 DNA binding domain despite no sequence similarity [11].

The DNA recognition helix contains a highly conserved cysteine residue at position 340 that is very sensitive to oxidation [67]. This residue makes direct contacts with DNA yet E2 proteins with certain substitutions of this residue (glycine, serine, alanine) are still able to bind DNA. However, these proteins are not able to activate transcription efficiently in mammalian cells [37,67]. Similar reactive cysteines are found in the basic DNA-recognition regions of other proteins such as fos, jun and NF κ B.

H. The E2 DNA Binding Site

The papillomavirus E2 proteins bind to DNA with high affinities which have been measured in the range of 4.5×10^{-9} M to 2×10^{-11} M [3,58,72,74,84,97]. The consensus E2 recognition sequence

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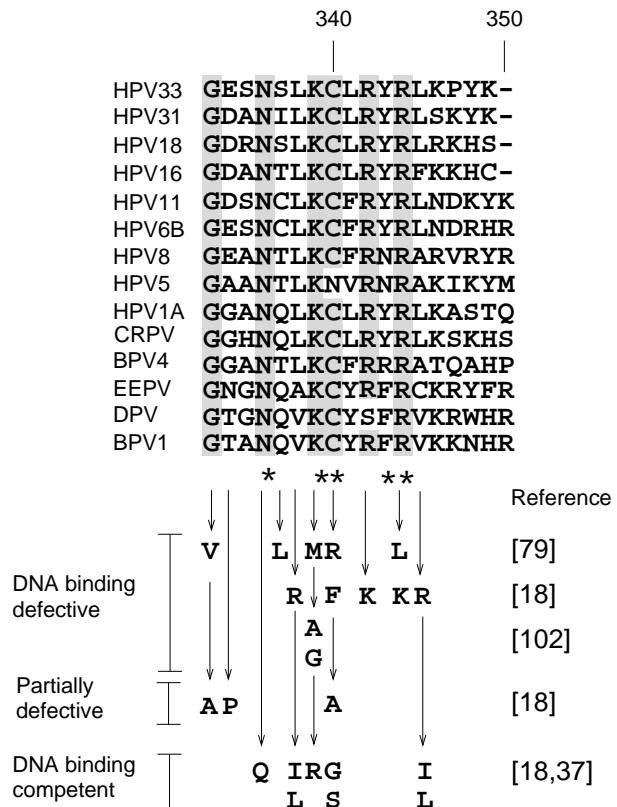


Figure 3 Alignment of the amino acid sequence of the DNA recognition helix of several papillomavirus E2 proteins. Residues in BPV1 E2 that directly contact DNA are indicated with an asterisk. Amino acid substitutions in this region of BPV1 E2 and their effect on DNA binding are shown below.

is ACCGN₄ CGGT [39] but the internal nucleotides and flanking sequences can greatly influence the affinity of E2 binding over several orders of magnitude [3,58,84,96,99]. There are 17 E2 binding sites in the BPV-1 genome and their affinities for the E2 proteins are over a 300-fold range (see Figure 4) [58]. Binding of the E2 protein to its consensus site induces a significant DNA bend [6,73,99] and E2 binding can be inhibited by CpG methylation of the ACCGN₄ CGGT motif [98].

In several mucosal type papillomaviruses, the full-length E2 protein appears to repress the promoter located upstream from the E6 gene. This probably occurs when the E2 proteins bind to E2 DNA binding sites that overlap binding sites for the cellular SP1 and TFIID transcription factors. In many cases it appears that these promoter proximal E2 binding sites have a lower affinity for the E2 protein than those sites located further upstream from the promoter start site [45,84,91]. This has led to a model in which low levels of E2 bind to the higher affinity upstream E2 sites and activate transcription, but at high levels of E2 protein the lower affinity proximal E2 sites are occupied leading to transcriptional repression. Figure 4 shows the relative affinity of the E2 binding sites in the non-coding region of several papillomaviruses.

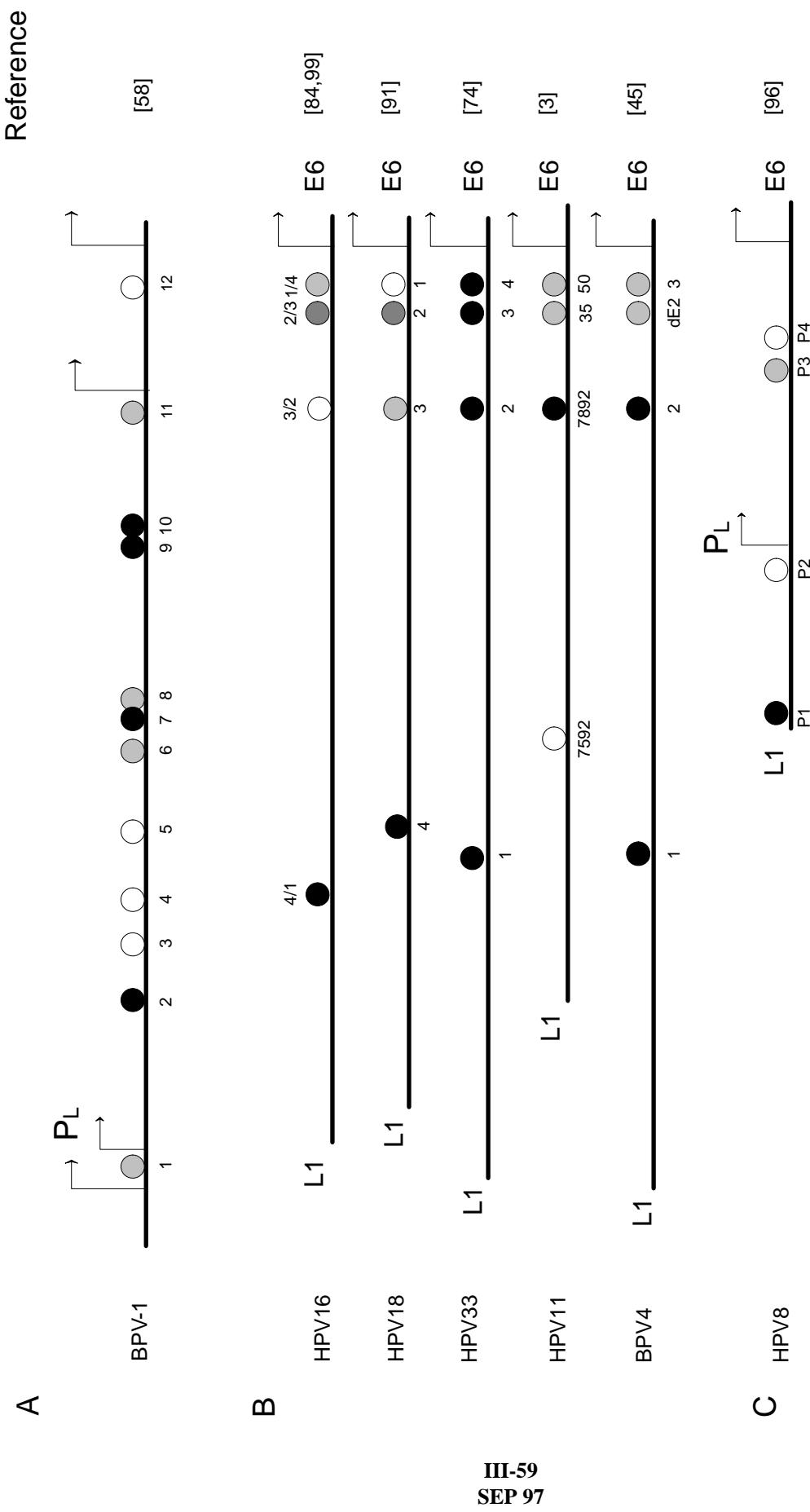


Figure 4. The location of E2 binding sites in the non-coding region or LCR of several papillomaviruses. The relative affinity or stability of E2 DNA-protein complexes is indicated as follows: open circle, low affinity or stability; black circle, intermediate affinity or stability; gray circle, high affinity or stability. The binding sites are labeled as described in the cited references. A. In BPV1, only the P_{7185} promoter is down-regulated by full-length E2 [93,105]. B. In the mucosal papillomaviruses shown, the major early promoter can be repressed by full-length E2 [29,45,82,101]. C. In the cutaneous papillomavirus, HPV8, only the late promoter is repressed by full-length E2 [96].

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I. Dimerization

The DNA binding domain of the E2 proteins forms a stable dimer even in the absence of DNA [22,65]. The DNA binding and dimerization properties of this domain cannot be separated by deletion analysis; all deletions that have been tested eliminate both properties of the C-terminal domain. This is because dimerization involves an extensive subunit interface consisting of inter-backbone hydrogen bonds between the β -strands, interaction between side-chains of the β -strands in each subunit and an extensive hydrophobic core. This hydrophobic core contains a highly conserved tryptophan residue at position 360 which has been designated the tryptophan bridge ([22,79] see figure 2). The indole rings of W360 from each subunit are in Van der Waals contact which allows them to be crosslinked by UV irradiation [79]. Mutated E2 proteins containing hydrophobic residues at this position are functional but substitution of W360 by polar residues disrupts dimerization. Non-conservative mutations in other parts of the C-terminal domain can also eliminate both DNA binding and dimerization by disrupting protein structure [18]. Folding studies with the HPV16 E2 DNA binding domain have shown that the dimeric domain folds through a non-native monomeric intermediate [71].

J. Transactivation

When joined to a DNA binding domain, the N-terminal 194 amino acids of BPV-1 E2 are able to activate transcription from an E2-responsive promoter. The hinge region of the E2 proteins can be deleted with minimal effects on transactivation. Unlike many transactivation domains, the E2 N-terminal domain seems to have a very constrained structure as almost any deletion that has been made within this domain inactivates all E2-TA functions, presumably by disrupting protein conformation [65,108]. Even certain point mutations (e.g. BPV-1 P106G, G106A) may disrupt protein structure and therefore caution must be used to interpret mutational analyses of the E2 transactivation domain. It is likely, however, that mutations that eliminate one E2 function but not another do not extensively disrupt protein structure.

Recently several groups have undertaken systematic mutational analyses of the transactivation domains of the BPV-1, HPV16 and HPV11 E2 proteins. Several approaches were used and in most cases care was taken to try to avoid mutations that would disrupt protein structure. In one BPV-1 E2 study, conservative substitutions were generated, where possible, for each amino acid that is highly conserved among papillomavirus E2 proteins [16]. A second approach, used for both HPV16 and BPV-1 E2 proteins, was to change conserved charged residues to alanine residues as this can remove an essential side chain with minimal effects on protein structure [1,32,83]. A third study used a yeast screen to select for BPV-1 E2 mutants that were no longer able to activate transcription [15]. And finally, a study of the HPV11 E2 protein used a combination of the first and second approaches and generated both conservative substitutions and alanine residues for each conserved charged residue [107]. The latter study is quite informative as it shows that, in some cases, different substitutions of the same residue can give rise to dissimilar phenotypes. For example, HPV11 E2 proteins R7K and D96E are not defective for transactivation but proteins with alanine at these position have greatly reduced activity. Conversely, substitution of glutamic acid at position 39 with aspartic acid greatly reduces E2 activity but substitution with alanine has no effect. Table 1 shows an abridged summary of mutations in the E2 transactivation domain. This table lists only amino acid residues in which at least one mutation (among the different PV E2 proteins) has a significant effect on transactivation (10% or less of wild type activity). In the studies referenced many more mutations were analyzed and found to have more minimal effects on transactivation. Some proteins were also found to be relatively unstable and the original studies should be consulted for more details. Residues that are highly conserved among the papillomaviruses are shown in bold letters.

As can be seen in figure 1, no short linear sequence in the N-terminal domain seems to be important for transactivation and mutations that eliminate or greatly reduce this function appear to be scattered throughout the domain (with the caveat that some may disrupt overall domain structure). In the study of BPV E2 in which conservative changes were made in highly conserved residues, three mutations (W33F, E39D and K111R) were found to inactivate the transcriptional activation function. (Two other mutations that inactivated E2 function, P106G and G156A, were thought to disrupt protein structure.)

Table 1 Transactivation function of mutated E2 proteins

Residue	BPV1	HPV16	HPV11	Reference
R7	A, 35;		A, 10; K, 200;	[32, 107]
Q15	H, 3;			[15]
I30	A, 5;			[32]
L31	P, 5;			[38]
Y32	H, 3;			[38]
W33	F, 0; K, 0;	A, 30;		[16,32,83]
R37	K, 140; A, 25;	A, 0;	A, 5; K, 7;	[1, 16, 83, 107]
E39	D, 0; G, 3; A, 65; A, 70;	A, 110;	A, 150; D, 15	[1, 15, 16, 32, 83, 107]
P60	G, 10; A, 30;			[16, 32]
Q66	R, 0;			[38]
I73	L, 20;N, 0; A, 0;	A, 0;		[16, 32, 83]
E74	A, 0; A, 0;		A, 15; D, 5;	[1, 32, 107]
L82	A, 0;			[32]
F87	S, 3;			[15]
E90	A, 45; A, 50;	A, 95;	A, 0; D, 5;	[1, 32, 83, 107]
W92	F, 70; R, 2; A, 0; R, 0;	A, 5;		[15, 16, 32, 83]
S/T93	P, 5;	A, 80;		[38, 83]
D96			A, 5; E, 40;	[107]
W99	C, 3;			[15]
P106	G, 0; S, 0; A, 55;			[16, 32, 38]
K111	R, 0; A, 0;		A, 0; R, 0;	[1, 16, 107]
K112	R, 90; A, 0;A, 0;	A, 20;	R, 40;	[1, 16, 32, 83, 107]
F121	A, 10	A, 80;		[32, 83]
Y131	A, 5;			[32]
Y/W134		A, 10;		[83]
Y138	H, 9;	A, 45;		[15, 83]
W145	R, 1;			[15]
G156	A, 0;			[16]
Y159	F, 110;A, 0;			[16, 32]
156-159(GLYY)		dl, low;		[77]
Y169	A, 0;			[32]
E176/D174	A, 0; A, 50;G, 40;	A, 80;		[1, 32, 38, 83]
S181	F, 10;			[38]
181-182	PRSR insertion, ts;			[28]
R208	G, 10;			[38]

In each column the amino acid substitution is followed by its approximate activity expressed as a % of wild type activity. ts, temperature sensitive; dl, deletion. Highly conserved residues are shown in bold.

However, a W33A mutation in HPV16 E2 gave low but detectable activity suggesting that perhaps the phenylalanine side chain in the BPV E2 mutation interfered with transactivation. Similarly, while aspartic acid or glycine substitutions of residue 39 greatly reduced E2 activity in BPV and HPV11 E2 proteins, all three E2 proteins with alanine residues at this position were not defective. In agreement, however, BPV and HPV11 E2 proteins with K111A or K111R mutations were completely defective. The highly conserved arginine residue at position 37 has also been mutated in all three E2 proteins; R37K was partially defective in HPV11 E2 but not in BPV E2 and R37A resulted in low activity of

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both BPV1 and HPV11 E2 proteins but no activity in HPV16 E2. The effect of other mutations of the E2 proteins can be seen in table 1. Clearly, more investigation is required to determine whether the differences observed in these studies are due to the different papillomavirus E2 proteins, the different amino acid substitutions or differences in assay conditions. Mutations throughout the transactivation domain were isolated using a yeast screening technique to isolate randomly generated transactivation-defective E2 proteins [15]. This study identified a pattern of bulky hydrophobic (BH) residues in two regions of the E2 protein (residues 26 to 47 and 87 to 107) similar to those that have been found to be important for transcriptional activation in VP16, GAL4 and RTA; mutation of several of these BH residues in E2 inactivated the transcriptional activation function [15]. Other notable mutations in the transactivation domain are a deletion of residues 156 to 159 which eliminates E2 activity but probably disrupts protein conformation; a G156A substitution is also thought to disrupt BPV E2 structure. A four amino acid insertion (PRSR) between residues 181 and 182 of the BPV E2 protein is temperature sensitive; E2 proteins containing this mutation are able to activate transcription at 32EC but not at 39EC [28].

K. Transcriptional Repression

The BPV1 E2-TR and E8/E2 repressors contain a small portion of the transactivation domain, the hinge region and the C-terminal DNA binding/dimerization domain (see figure 1). Transcriptional repression by these truncated E2 proteins is thought to be due to competitive DNA binding to the E2 binding sites in the viral enhancer elements and to heterodimer formation among transactivator and repressor species (reviewed in [68]. A C-terminal 121 amino acid polypeptide containing the DNA binding/dimerization domain is sufficient for repression of E2-mediated transactivation [63].

A different type of transcriptional repression can be mediated by the full-length transactivator proteins and this depends on the position of E2 binding sites with respect to proximal promoter elements. In many human papillomaviruses two E2 binding sites are positioned between a conserved SP1 site and the TATA box of the major E6/E7 promoter. Binding of E2 to these sites is thought to inhibit binding of these cellular factors resulting in repression of basal promoter activity [9,29,82,97,100]. A C-terminal domain of the E2 proteins is sufficient for this repression in transient assays [29,100].

L. Interaction with Cellular Proteins

The full-length BPV1 E2-TA protein has been shown to interact with the cellular replication protein RPA [56], a novel cellular protein AMF-1 [14] and the cellular transcription factor SP1 [59]. The C-terminal 127 amino acids of E2 or fusion proteins containing the C-terminal 160 amino acids of E2 are unable to interact with Sp1, implying that the N-terminal domain is required for this interaction [59].

The BPV1 E2 proteins interact with and cooperatively bind to DNA with the cellular basal transcription factors, TFIID and TFIIB [80,92]. The DNA binding domain of E2 (residues 310–410) is sufficient for protein-protein interaction with these factors [80]. However, the E2 hinge region is required in addition to the DNA binding domain (residues 204–410) for cooperative binding to DNA with TFIID or TFIIB [80,92].

M. Replication

Almost all studies of papillomavirus replication have examined E2 functions that are important for transient DNA replication and the plasmid maintenance function of the virus rather than vegetative viral DNA replication. However, using a cell culture system in which viral genomes are amplified in a subpopulation of cells, Alderborn et al. demonstrated that a temperature sensitive BPV1 E2 protein (see tables 1 and 2) that is defective for transactivation and plasmid maintenance replication at the non-permissive temperature was able to amplify large amounts of the viral genome in division arrested cells [2].

Most other studies have examined the ability of E2 to replicate plasmids in a transiently transfected cells. The full-length E2 protein is necessary for viral DNA replication [103]. The E2 protein binds cooperatively to the replication origin with the E1 protein [62,70,89,110], interacts with at least one cellular replication protein, RPA [56] and alleviates nucleosomal-mediated repression of replication [57]. The HPV E2 proteins seem to play a similar role in replication and, in fact, certain combinations of BPV1 and HPV E1 and E2 proteins are capable of initiating replication from various papillomavirus origins [20,23,36]. This indicates that the replication functions of these proteins are quite well conserved. Efficient replication by the BPV1 proteins *in vivo* requires the E2 protein. However, E2 is not necessary for replication of naked DNA templates *in vitro*, although it can enhance replication at low concentrations of the E1 protein [110,111]. In addition, it has been shown that the E1 protein of HPV1a is sufficient for replication *in vivo* [36]. Therefore, it appears that E2 plays an auxiliary role in replication and that E1 is the principal replication protein.

The transactivation domain of E2 is absolutely required for DNA replication [108]. In several studies, amino acid substitutions have been generated in the transactivation domains of the BPV1, HPV11 and HPV16 E2 proteins to determine which regions of this domain are important for the replication function(s) [1,15,16,32,38,83,107]. In the interest of space, only those mutated proteins that have 10% or less of wild type replication activity in at least one papillomavirus E2 protein are represented here. As shown in table 2, mutations throughout the domain affect the replication properties of the E2 protein but mutations in the same residue do not always give similar phenotypes in the different E2 proteins. Clearly, more investigation is required to determine whether the differences observed in these studies are due to the different papillomavirus E2 proteins, the different amino acid substitutions or differences in assay conditions. In many cases proteins defective for replication are also defective for transactivation but this is not always the case and separation of these properties are discussed in section N below. Two of the studies [16,83], also examined the ability of these mutated E2 proteins to interact with the E1 protein. In the BPV1 study, proteins that were defective for replication could still interact with the E1 protein (W33F, E39D, K111R). However, in the HPV16 study many of the replication-defective proteins with alanine substitutions could not interact efficiently with the E1 protein.

No particular amino acid sequence of the hinge region of the E2 protein is required for DNA replication. However, some nonspecific sequence is required between the two conserved domains to maintain the replication function. Two proteins with large deletions of the hinge region ($E2_{\Delta 220\beta 309}$ and $E2_{\Delta 213\beta 309}$) are unable to promote replication yet they can activate transcription more efficiently than the wildtype E2 protein [108]. It is possible that the two domains are too closely linked which sterically hinders one or more replication function.

In most cases, an intact E2 DNA binding domain is required for BPV1 DNA replication [104,108] and an E2 DNA binding site is required in the replication origin [102]. However, several E2 proteins have been identified that are defective in DNA binding but can support DNA replication to some extent. In one study, two out of ten E2 proteins with deletions in the DNA binding domain were able to support DNA replication at low levels [108]. In another study, DNA binding defective E2 proteins with point mutations in the DNA binding domain were able to promote replication *in vitro* [60]. BPV1 E2 proteins with mutations in the redox sensitive cysteine residue at position 340 in the DNA binding domain are able to support replication but are unable to activate transcription [37]. However, it is likely that the DNA binding and dimerization properties of the E2 protein are important for its replication function in the complete viral life cycle; the position of the E2 binding sites with respect to the E1 binding site is conserved among papillomavirus origins which indicates that they have an important function. It is possible that the mutated proteins have acquired some property that allows them to compensate for the absence of DNA binding, such as increased stability or increased interaction with the E1 protein. In addition, these experiments have been carried out using *in vitro* or transient assays in which the E1 and E2 proteins are most likely expressed at quite high levels and the replicon DNA is probably not assembled completely in chromatin and therefore all functions of the E2 proteins may not be required.

It is not clear whether the E2 repressors can repress transcription. Disruption of E2-TR expression in BPV1 results in a virus that replicates at much higher copy number than wild type [49,81] however, this effect could be indirect and due to lack of transcriptional repression. Notably, the E2 sites flanking the origin in BPV1 (sites 11 and 12) have a relatively weak affinity for the E2 protein.

Table 2 Replication function of mutated E2 proteins

Residue	BPV1	HPV16	HPV11	Reference
Q15	H, very low;			[38]
I30	A, 10;			[32]
W33	F, 5; K, 3;	A, 20;		[16, 32, 83]
E39	D, 5; G, 100; A, 125; A;15;	A, 10;	A, 15; D, 10;	[1, 16, 32, 38, 83, 107]
Q66	R, 5;			[38]
L82	A, 5;			[32]
W92	F, 45; R, 0; R, 5; A, 5;	A, 20;		[16, 32, 38, 83]
W99	C, 5;			[38]
P106	G, 0; S, 0; A, 100;			[16, 32, 38]
K111	R, 5; A, 0;		A, 5; R, 5;	[1, 16, 107]
K112	R, 60; A, 0; A, 5;	A, 65;	R, 100;	[1, 16, 32, 83, 107]
F121	A, 5;	A, 30;		[32, 83]
Y131	A, 10;			[32]
W145	R, 5;			[38]
G156	A, 0;			[16]
Y169	A, 0;			[32]
E/D176	G, 100; A, 0; A, 60;	A, 95; (D174)		[1, 32, 38, 83]
181-182	PRSR insertion, ts;			[28]

In each column the amino acid substitution is followed by its activity expressed as a % of wild type activity. ts, temperature sensitive. Highly conserved residues are shown in bold.

Binding of E2 to these sites is greatly increased in the presence of the E1 protein. This may be important for viral replication to ensure that only the E1-E2 complex, and not the E2-TR repressor protein, can bind to the origin region with high affinity.

N. Interaction and cooperative binding to the replication origin with the E1 protein.

The viral DNA replication origin contains an E1 binding site flanked by E2 binding sites [104]. The E1 and E2 proteins interact to form a protein complex and bind cooperatively to the origin of replication [10,62,70,89,110]. Formation of the replication preinitiation complex requires specific protein-protein and protein-DNA interactions between the E1 and E2 proteins and their respective DNA binding motifs. A biochemical study found that the entire transactivation domain and the DNA binding domain of BPV1 E2 are required for enhancement of E1 binding to the origin region (the hinge is not necessary). One study found that the entire transactivation domain is necessary and probably sufficient for interaction with E1 and the DNA binding domain is required for binding the complex to the origin DNA [109]. Another study found that the DNA binding domain of E2 also interacted with E1 when the E1 and E2 binding sites were adjacent to each other [8]. The E2-TR protein is unable to interact with or cooperatively bind to the origin with the E1 protein [70,109]. Other studies have shown that the N-terminal 190 amino acids of HPV16 E2 can interact with E1 [113] and that the N-terminal 140 amino acids of HPV16 E2 were unable to interact with E1 [94]. This suggests that the entire E2 transactivation domain is required for interaction with E1 *in vitro*. However, the first 91 amino acids of BPV1 E2 were able to interact with E1 in the yeast two hybrid system [7]. Two classes of mutations in the transactivation domain have been identified that interfere with the E1-E2 interaction. Mutations in the first class may identify regions of the E1 protein that are involved in protein-protein interaction because, although they are defective in E1 binding, they are transactivation competent [16,83]. These mutations

identify a region of E2 in the vicinity of residues 20, 33 and 39 and a second region containing residues 178 and 188 as being important for E1 interaction (see table 3). Notably, an antibody against HPV16 E2 residues 18 to 41 is able to block the E1-E2 interaction, supporting the fact that this region is important for complex formation [42]. The second class of E2 mutations that eliminate E1-E2 interaction are more difficult to interpret (see Table 3). These mutations are also defective in transcriptional activation and/or replication and the overall conformation of the N-terminal domain may be disrupted. Notably, these mutations are either deletions or mutations of or to prolines or glycines.

Table 3 E1 binding properties of mutated E2 proteins

Mutated E2 proteins that are defective in E1 interaction but functional in other E2 properties	Reference	Mutated E2 proteins that are defective both in E1 interaction and in other E2 properties	Reference
BPV1 E20D	[16]	HPV16 Δ23–26 HPV16	[77]
HPV16 W33A	[83]	L26P	[77]
HPV16 E39A	[83]	BPV1 P106G	[16]
HPV16 Y178A	[83]	BPV1 G106A	[16]
BPV1 V188L	[16]	HPV16 Δ156–159	[77, 94]

O. Separation of transactivation and replication properties

The E2-TA protein is important for transcriptional transactivation and DNA replication and several E2 mutants have been isolated that separate these properties. E2 proteins with deletions of the entire hinge region are able to activate transcription at wildtype levels yet are unable to support replication [108]. Conversely, a subset of proteins with deletions in the DNA binding domain of E2 are unable to activate transcription, yet can support DNA replication [108]. Other mutated E2 proteins with amino acid substitutions in the DNA binding domain (R344L, C340F) are also unable to activate transcription but can enhance *in vitro* replication [60]. Proteins with mutations in the redox-sensitive C340 are defective in transactivation in mammalian cells yet they can support viral DNA replication [37]. Several point mutations in the N-terminal domain also separate the transactivation and replication properties of E2 and these are listed in Table 4. Only mutations that are quite defective in one function (5% or less activity) and show reasonably high levels of activity in the other function are represented here. The cited studies should be referred to for additional mutated proteins that have low in one activity and high in the others. This summary shows that the requirements for replication seem to be much less stringent than those for activation of transcription. Two regions appear to be important for transactivation but not replication; mutations in residues R37, I73 and/or E74 separate these functions in all three E2 proteins (BPV-1 E2 R37A also shows differential activity but as it retains 20% transactivation activity it is not shown in Table 4). Only two categories of mutants have been identified that cannot support DNA replication but can activate transcription. Proteins in one category have deletions of the entire hinge region and it has been postulated that this may cause some steric hindrance that interferes with one or more of the functions required for replication [108]. An HPV16 E2 protein with an E39A substitution is also defective for DNA replication and not transactivation but this is probably due to the inability of this protein to interact with the E1 protein [83]. (The same mutation in BPV-1 and HPV11 E2 proteins also reduces replication activity to approximately 15% but does not greatly affect transactivation.) These results probably reflect the fact that E2 plays a primary role in transcriptional activation but only an auxiliary role in DNA replication.

P. Growth suppression by the papillomavirus E2 proteins

The BPV1 E2-TA protein is able to suppress the growth of, and induce apoptosis in, HeLa cells, a line that is derived from an HPV-containing cervical carcinoma [101] [24,31,44]. HeLa cells are dependent on expression of the endogenous HPV18 E6 and E7 proteins for continued cell growth and

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Table 4 Separation of transactivation and replication properties of the E2 proteins

E2 proteins that can support replication but not transactivation	Reference	E2 proteins that can activate transcription but not support DNA replication	Reference
BPV1		BPV1	
L31P, Y32H, E39G, F87S, S93P,	[38]	E2 _{Δ220–309} , E2 _{Δ212–309}	[108]
E74A	[1]	HPV16	
I73N, I73A, E74A,	[32]	E39A	[83]
E2 _{1–210} , E2 _{1–376}	[108]		
C340S, C340G	[37]		
HPV16			
R37A, I73A, W92A	[83]		
HPV11			
R37A, E74D, E90A, E90D, D96A	[107]		

Only those mutated proteins that are almost completely inactive in one assay (5% or less than wild type activity) are shown.

it is thought likely that E2 suppresses growth, at least in part, by repressing transcription of the E6/E7 P105 promoter. An intact transactivation and DNA binding domain are required for growth suppression even though the E2-TR repressor is able to repress expression from the P105 promoter in transient assays [31]. One explanation for this difference is that the E2 transactivation domain may be required to alleviate nucleosomal repression of the integrated HPV18 genome [31]. E2 may also inhibit cell growth by other mechanisms as one study has found that E2 expressed from a recombinant virus can also inhibit growth of an HPV-negative cervical carcinoma line [44]. This was not found when E2-containing HPV-negative cells were isolated by drug selection, perhaps because of the different E2 expression levels [31].

Overexpression of HPV31 E2 in human keratinocytes induces an S-phase arrest [33]. Cells undergo multiple rounds of DNA replication without undergoing mitosis. Clearly, this could be important for vegetative replication by allowing sustained synthesis of viral DNA.

Q. Alleviation of Nucleosomal Repression

The E2-TA protein can antagonize nucleosomal repression of BPV1 DNA replication in vitro [57]. This function depends on the presence of E2 DNA binding sites in the origin and therefore probably requires the E2 DNA binding domain. It is not known if the E2 transactivation domain is required for this function but in general the transactivation functions of cellular factors are required to relieve nucleosomal repression. Binding of the E2 protein in vivo under conditions in which E2 dimers activate transcription synergistically also results in a pronounced change in chromatin structure [51].

R. Cooperative DNA binding

BPV1 E2-TA binds cooperatively to two adjacent DNA binding sites with a cooperativity parameter of 8.5. The 86 amino acid DNA binding domain and the E2-TR protein exhibit much less cooperativity (factors of 1.9 and 2.9, respectively) which implies that the N-terminal domain of E2 is important for this function [72]. However, this cooperativity of DNA binding is not sufficient to explain the great synergy of transcription obtained with one versus two DNA binding sites.

S. Looping

The BPV1 E2-TA protein can form stable loops between widely spaced DNA sites that are visible by electron microscopy [46]. The shorter E2-TR and E8-E2 proteins are unable to form such loops implying that the transactivation domain is required for this function.

T. B and T cell epitopes

A number of linear B cell epitopes have been mapped in the HPV16 E2 protein. The E2 open reading frame (ORF) was synthesized as a set of overlapping 20-residue peptides which were tested for reactivity with HPV16-infected patient sera [25]. The E2 ORF is the most reactive of all the HPV16 E2 ORFs and four of the most reactive peptides (E2:9, residues 121–140; E2:13, residues 181–200; E2:17, residues 241–260; E2:19 residues 271–290) are shown in figure 1. In some instances, specific epitopes are recognized preferentially by either IgG, IgA or IgM antibodies. Figure 1 also shows another major IgG and IgA reactive epitope from HPV16 and HPV18 E2, designated p245 (residues 328–345) [26]. There is an association between serum antibodies against some of these epitopes and HPV-associated lesions and carcinomas [27,41,53,55,95,106]. A T-helper cell epitope overlaps the p245 B-cell epitope in HPV18 E2 but not in HPV16 E2 [54]. As summarized in figure 1, four T-helper cell epitopes have also been identified in HPV16 E2 (residues 11–25, 141–155, 191–205 and 231–245) and shown to overlap with additional IgG specific B-cell epitopes [27].

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E2 Appendix A

Appendix A: E2 Amino Acid Sequence Alignment

The following alignment of E2 amino acid sequences was generated using a Hidden Markov Method (HMM) of analysis, as described in Farmer and Myers, Papillomavirus Alignments and Structure Predictions, in *Human Papillomaviruses 1996*. The alignment differs from what is provided in Part II insofar as A and B supergroup sequences have been aligned together by the algorithm (whereas in Part II they are separately aligned). This alignment should be viewed as merely an hypothesis; it becomes the basis for the structural prediction output in Appendix B.

E2 BLOCKS: The MOTIF algorithm recognizes four BLOCKS in a complete E2 protein sequence alignment, of which the first is approximately confirmed by the Gibbs Sampler algorithm and the fourth is exactly confirmed. The latter BLOCK (residues 306 to 324 in the most likely sequence) is encoded by the DNA recognition helix, which is usually denoted the second conserved domain. BLOCKS 1–3 constitute the first conserved domain of E2. BLAST analysis of the MOTIF generated cobbler sequence (aka HPV13, shown below) gave strong scores and probabilities to other E2 sequences, as expected; among non-E2 sequences, no significant matches were found.

MOST-LIKELY	M.....ETLSERLDALC	EKLLELYE.KDSKDLEDQIEHWKLLRLENVLLYKAREMGITRLGHQVVPLAVSK	66
HPV54	-.....-AT--VC	-R--D----NK-----CI---CA-Q-----YKV-Q--AL-A-----	66
HPV32	-.....-AK--C	-Q-----E---H--KHVQ---C--I-AA-F-----YAQV---I--A-EI-R	66
HPV42	-.....-R--AK--C	-Q-----EN-R--QKH---C-M-A-V-----FANI---I--T-ETCR	66
HPV3	-.....-AN--VC	D-I-----DK-----M-Q-M--QA-----C-L-HI-----S-T-	66
HPV28	-.....-AN--VC	D-M-----NK-----M-Q-M-V-A-----C-L-HI-----S-T-	66
HPV10	-.....-AN--C	D-M-----DK-----T-H--V-A-----C-L-HI-----S-T-	66
HPV29	-.....-N-AN--C	D-I-----R-DK-----T-Y-M-V-SA-Y-----C-M-I-----T-S-A	66
HPV61	-R.....M-S-AD--C	-C-----D-----NK-----L-HYV---AM-F---QA-L--V---M-T-S-T-	68
HPV2a	-.....-AN--C	T-----NK-----K-AQV-----M-F---C-M-V-CTA--A-T--	66
HPV27	-.....-AN--C	T-----NK-----K-AQV-----M-F---C-M-V-CTT--A-T--	66
HPV57	-.....-AS--C	T-----NK-----K-AQV-----M-F---C-M-V-CTT--A-T--	66
HPV26	-.....-N-CQ--N-C	I-DY-----L-NK-T---DY---V-Y-CAIF-----GNMQCIN---STV-C	66
HPV51	-.....-CH--NVC	I-DC-----L-DK-V---NY-T---Y-AAMF-A---RNLRTIN---ATT--	66
HPV30	-.....-CQ--C	I-DCF-----N-KI--H-VY---AV-H--V-----QNN-K-R-----C-Q-C	66
HPV53	-.....-CQ--C	I-DCF-----R-NIT-H-DY---AV-Q---IY-----NNM-K-----C-Q-C	66
HPV56	-.....-Q--N-C	N-I-DCF-X--RCIA-H--Y--AV-H--Y-----ND--V-N--M-C-Q-C	67
HPV66	-.....-Q--C-N	N-I-DC-----CII-H-DY---AV-H-Y-----ND-NV-N--M-S-Q-C	66
HPV18	-QT..PK-----S	D-IIIDH--N----IDS-QY-Q-I-W-AIFFA--H-QT-N-----AYNI--	70
HPV45	-KMQTPK-S-----S	D-I-DH--N----INS-SY-Q-I---AI-FT---H--K-N-----INI--	72
HPV39	-KE.TMMK--Q--NV	D-I-Y--Q---SIY---NY-CV-M-AIF-A--R-MHTID-----TINI--	71
HPV70	-KE.TMM--Q--N	I-H--Q---LIY---NY-YV-----AIF-A--R-MHTID-----GTT--	71
HPV59	-QT..VMD--Q--SV	DQI--H--N----INEH-NY---V-M--I-FA---NN-HT-N-----TFL--	70
HPV7	-.....-K-AR--LC	Q-----Q-Q-OHH-L--YI-Y-S-IY-T--Q--K-----S-D--	66
HPV40	-.....-N-AR--LC	Q-----Q-N-E-QQH-L--YI-Y-SAIY-T--Q--KH-----S-D--	66
HPV16	-.....-CQ--NVC	D-I-TH--N----R-H-DY--HM-----CAIY-----FKHIN-----T---	66
HPV35h	-.....-M---Q--SVC	M-Q-SVC-----D-I-H--T-TC-S-H-QY-----I-CAVF-----KT-N-----TQ-I--	67
HPV31	-.....-Q--NVC	D-I-H--N----R-C-H-DY--H1-C-M-----HSIN-----A-S--	66
HPV52	-.....-SIPA--N-V	I-D--A--N--NA-----T-M-C-F--K-L--HI-----M-----	66
HPV33	-.....-EI-A--N-V	I-D--A-KT--PS-----I-M-CA---T-KQ--FSH-C-----S-LA--	66
HPV58	-.....-EI-A--S-V	D-I-DI--A-KN--TS-----I-M-CAIM-T--Q--SH-C-----S-VA--	66
RhPV1	-.....-M-A-A--S	M-A-A-S-----DRI-----A-K-----CV-Q-CAV-----V-FSH-N-----S-T--R	67
HPV6b	-.....-AIAK--C	Q-----EN-T--HKHVL--CM-H-S-----KQ-----LSHI-M-----K-E	66
HPV11	-.....-AIAK--C	DQ-----EN-I--IHKH-M--CI-----S-H-KQ-----LSHI-L-----T-E	66
HPV44	-.....-IAKH--VC	Q-----EN-NK-TKH-Q--CI-Y-C--H-KQ-----LNHI-M-----A--Q	66
HPV55	-.....-IAKH--VC	Q-----EN-NN-TKH-Q--CI-Y-C--H-KQ-----LNHI-M-----A-T--Q	66
HPV13	-.....-IAKH--C	Q-----EN-NE-KKH-Q--C-Y-S--H--Q-----LSHI-L-----T--Q	66
PCPV1	-.....-IAKH--C	Q-----EN-NE-TKH-Q--CV-H-----Q-----LSHI-L-----K-Q	66
HPV34	-.....-M---CK--S-C	M-CK-S-C-----DAI-----R-IH-S-H-D--HV-----H-----LQSVNQ-A-S--R	67
HPV19	-.....-N----FNV	DQ-MNI--SAAET--S-----QI--K-A---F--RK-V--I-Y-P--T-----E	66
HPV25	-.....-N----FNV	DQ-MNI--TAAQ-T--A-----QI--R-A---F--QK-V--Y-P--A-M--E	66
HPV20	-.....-N--K-FN--	DQ-MNI--SAPDT--S-----QT--K-A--F--QH-----S-V-Y-P--V---E	66
HPV21	-.....-N--D-FN--	DQ-MNI--SAANTI--S-----QT--K-A--F--QK-V-----Y-Y-----E	66
HPV14d	-.....-N--D-FN--	DQ-MNI--TAANT--S-----QT--K-A--F--QN-V-----Y-----T--I-E	66
HPV5	-.....-N--FN--	DQ-MNI--AAEQT-QA--K-T--K-P--Y--K-V-----Y-P--VK--E	66
HPV36	-.....-N--FN--	DL-MNI--AAEQT--A-K--QT--Q-A--F--QR-----Y-P--VK--E	66
HPV47	-.....-N--FN--	Q-MNI--AAEQT-KA--L--QT--K-A-T--F--QK-----N--Y-P--A--I-E	66
HPV12	-.....-N--FN--	DQ-MNI--AAEQT--T--A-T--R-A--Y-QK-----Y-P--T-----E	66
HPV8	-.....-N--FN--	DQ-MNI--AAEQT--A-A-L--K-A--F--QK-----I-Y-P-----E	66
HPV24	-.....-N--KK--F-V	DL-MNI--QG-DT--S-----QA--R-A--Y--QN-VL--YLP-----T-E	66
HPV15	-.....-D--FN--	D-MDI--SGRD--I-T--L--QY-----Q-Q-F-F--KH-VM--DX-P-----T-E	66
HPV17	-.....-DN--FNV--	N-MDI--SGQE--I-T--K--Q-----Q-Q-F-Y--KN-VM--V-Y-P-----T-E	66
HPV37	-.....-D--FN--	D-MDI--SGRD--T--M--Q-----Q-QI-FHY--KN-VM--Y-P-----T-E	66
HPV9	-.....-A-FN--	T-MD--SGRE--QS--D--QT--Q-QI--HY--KN-VM--Y-P-----T-E	66
HPV22	-.....-K--FS--	MD--SGVE--T--Q-----Q-Q-F-Y--RH--L--Y-P--T--T-E	66
HPV23	-.....-A--FS--	D-MD--SGLE--T--Q-----Q-QI--Y--KR--M--Y-P-----T-E	66
HPV38	-.....-A-FTV--	MDI--SGVE--DT--Q--Q-----Q-QIYHY--RH-V-----Y-P--S--S-E	66
HPV49	-.....-A-NA--FNV--	M-MDI--SGKE--T-----Q-QA--FF--KHS-M--Y-P--M--E	66
HPV4	-.....-S-VA-F--	AI-THI--SQEST--S-QY-ENI-K--AIMHY--KQ-L-K--L-PL-T--TE	66
HPV65	-.....-S-VA-F--	AI-THI--SQDDT--S-RY-ENI-K--AIMHF--KQ-L-K--L-PL-T--TE	66
HPV48	-QP.ETQ-S--T-FA-Q	IQ-T-I--E-Y--K-HLAY--AV-----IA-Y--KEH--K--L-PL-T--TE	71
HPV50	-TOMETQ--A-FL-Q	DIQ-N-I-----N-K-H-DY--ESM-K-Q--AFY--KKENMS--L-PL--AK--E	72
HPV60	-N....QAD-T--S--	QI-N--Q-----IQA-QY-D-N-KLY-TY-Y--KE-YSH--L-PL-A-Q--E	68
BPV1	-.....-AC--HVA	TQMQ--I--S-DK-Q-H-LY-TAV-T--T--A--KK-V-V--CR--HSV-CQ	66
BPV2	-.....-AC--HVA	TQMQ--I--A-DK-Q-H-LY-TAV-T--T--A--KK-V-V--CR--HSV-CQ	66
EEPV	-K.....MSAA-DH-L-A	TQMQCI-----RL-Q-HACY-GAV-R-KL--A-TK-LKTI-CVP--CS-TA	68
DPV	-.....SAAK-Q-L-A	TQMT--I-----T--K-H-DS-GPV-R-HG--A-HK-LIW--LNP--CS-KC	66
BPV4	-.....VS-EA-F--V	DQ--QV--N-NT--LCLQY-A-I-R--A-Y-Y--QQ-K--LYT--TR--E	66
HPV41	-S...QM-R-L--YI	QI-T-----V--H-RL-N--R--AIW-VL-QE-HA-V-GRA--AMT--E	69
COPV	-.....-K--A-L--	E--S--QN-QS-A--SR--S--K-Q--Y-GK--M-I-M-P--QS--Q	66
CRPV	-.....-A-Q--SI	E--S--E-TS--S-LQ--N--K-Q--HFCKKH--RQ--YTP--S-LT-Q	66
ROPV	-.....	.....	0
HPV1a	-.....-N-S--L-	Q-MN--Q-L--KQ-N-I-Q-Q--FHF--KN-VM--I-L-A--S--S-Q	66
HPV63	-.....-S-NN--W-	Q-T--I--MQ-N--Q-Q--FHY--KK--M--L--S--A-Q	66
MnPV	-.....-SIHS--A-V	E-MCM--DGEET--A-LK--G--K-Q--HA--QH-HNKI-L-A--S-TQ	66

E2 Appendix A

MOST-LIKELY	AKAKQAIEMQLAESLQKSEYGT	PWTLQDTSLEMWLTPPKNCFKGGQTVEVIFDGDKDNAMEYTVWKIY	139
HPV54	G-GHK---L-----T---TV-S-----C--R-NA--TG-L-RR---D-----HQ--T-Q-VM-GD---		139
HPV32	--HV---I-----T-LQ-TF-----E--Y--HAE--K-L--Q-R---V--NPE--H-A-TF--V		139
HPV42	--HM---IH---T-LQ-S--K-----E--N-L--N-K--Q-R-----KQ--H-A-T--I		139
HPV3	--RS---VHVS-QQ--H-AHAQD---R--R-D-V--K-W--R-L---RY--ENK--C-VQ-RE-IV		139
HPV28	--RS---VHV--LQ--E-A-AQDS---R--R-D-V--K-W--R-V---RY--ETKS-C-VH-RD-FT		139
HPV10	--RN---VHV--QQ--E-A-AH---R--R-D-A-G-W--R-I---RY--ESK--C-VQ-REL-V		139
HPV29	--CS---HV--QQ--Q-A--K---R--R-DAV--R-W--R-V---RY--ETK--CHVL--D-IV		139
HPV61	G--HK---VH-S--QG--T-A-AH-----T--N-Q-QR-W--K-RRLT-K--EDHK-V--VS-G--V		141
HPV2a	--C---V----QT-MQ-A-S-A--R-C--DA--K-W--K-S-L-K--SS-RD-I--S-GF--V		139
HPV27	--C---V----QT-MQ-A-S-A--R-C--DA--K-W--K-L-S-L-K--SS-RD-I--G-HH--V		139
HPV57	--C---V----QT-MQ-A-S-A--R-C--EA--R-W--K-S-L-K--SC-RD-I--G-GH--V		139
HPV26	Q--W---IHI--Q--INTD-N--A-MR--Y--YM-E--H---E-T--T-V--CN-E-T-D-IR--V-		139
HPV51	Q--C----HM--Q--N--D--NM--MRE-CY-L-CVA-Q-----I-T--N----D--S--F--I		139
HPV30	--CV--I-M---Y-T--KV-E--K-VCEN--H-A-Q--S-KRI--W--K--RT--V--QWV--		139
HPV53	--CV--L-I--C-T--NM-E--R-VCES--Y-E-Q--Q-HI--W--S--RA--V--WV--		139
HPV56	--CS--V--I--STTI--NNN-E--R-CE-L--E-K--E-HI--W--S-N-C-Q-VA--		140
HPV66	--CS--L--I--AISNTI--KN-E--R-CD-L-R-E--E-HI--W--N-N-C--V--F--		139
HPV18	S--HK---L-M--QG-AQ-R--K--D-----CE-L-N-E-TH-----Q-Y--N--C-T-VA-DSV-		143
HPV45	S--HK---L-M--KG-AQ-K--NN-E-----CE-L-N-E-SQ-----K--H-Y--N--C-N-V--DS--		145
HPV39	C--Y--L-M--VAQT--N--E--K--N-L-H-Q--Q-----Q-T--WY--C--N-VL-GA--		144
HPV70	--Y--L-M--AQTDFNK-E--K--N--Q-K--Q--K-V--WY--N--S-H-V--GA--		144
HPV59	N--CE---L-M---AQT--FKN-Q--M-E-CQ-L-Q-A--K--Q-I--R-CS-E-T--H--S-TF--		143
HPV7	--HA---MC---TT--NL-----Q-L--AE--K-----R--CNEH--H--L-TAV-V		139
HPV40	--HA---MC---NT--NV-----Q-L--AE--K-----R--CNET--H--L-TTV-V		139
HPV16	N--L---L-T--TIYN-Q--SN-K-----V--VY--A-TG-I--H-Y-----Q--IC-T--H--N-TH--I		139
HPV35h	--M---L-M--T-NTT--S--T-----E--I-LYT-V-QG-----H-V-----Q--T-H--N-TH--I		140
HPV31	--L---L-MM--T-NNT--KN-D--M-Q-----LY--A-TG-L--H-Y-----Q--VH-T--H--N-F--L		139
HPV52	--C---L-----A-N-TQ--S-DG-----Q-----RAE-QKY--H-Y-IT-QY-N--N-T-D--N-E--L		139
HPV33	T--F-V--L-M--T-S--Q-SQ-----Q-----V--CE-PK-----Q-E--T-QY-N--K-T-D--N-GE--I		139
HPV58	T--F-V--L-M--T-NA-P--K-DE-----Q-----V--SE-QK-----K-I--T-QY-N--A-T-D--N-SE--I		139
RhPV1	--HK--V--V--N--NN-E--A--H-E-G-----T-VP-T--L--C-----T--VL-GH--V		140
HPV6b	--GHN---MH---LRT--SM-----E--Y--Q-----R-----R-K--K--CAN-T--D--V--TDV-V		139
HPV11	T--GHN---MH---A-TQ--V-----Y-----R-----Q-N--K--CE--V--V--TH--L		139
HPV44	T--GH---MT--T-LN-D-----E--R-----Y-----Q-----K--CNA--VW--V--V		139
HPV55	T--GH---MT--T-LN-D--M-----R-----A--Y-----Q-----KY-CNA--I--VS-----V		139
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HPV26NA .. -Q-EAY .. VP .. V-K .. -EAY ..	240
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HPV66	HR--TAS .. TF .. V-AQDA .AV-HR ..	239
HPV18	H-PSYSST .. V .. V--AKT .YQGTS ..	244
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HPV70	H-PAH-A .. TT .. PC-KK .. -K-A- ..	244
HPV59	PSA .. -PPE-Y .. LG .. P .. QTWN-QTK ..	244
HPV7	-DA-D-KV .. HD .. APYAL- .ASTTK .. VYND-HAP ..	245
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HPV58	--EAT .. N .. N .. -S .. -QGTK ..	227
RhPV1	HINPSPPP .. AN .. PSAK- .. NVWSS ..	245
HPV6b	AQ-S-L .. V .. SS-K-D .AVQT- ..	235
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HPV44	SSTT--LAQ-SST .. LP .. I--A-D .CVDA- ..	242
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HPV20	TNTKGRRYGRGPSS-RR-Q-RQ .. -R .. -SR-KSKSK--S .. -H-- ..	285
HPV21	TNTKGRRYGRGPSS-RR-Q-HQ .. -R .. -SR-K .. S--S- .. -L-- ..	284
HPV14d	QANTKGRRYGRGPSS-RR-E-RQ .. -R .. -SR-K .. S--S- .. -L-- ..	286
HPV5	QQTETRGRRYGRGPSS .. KSRRSQ-- .. QR .. -SR-R .. H--S- .. -K-QTHTT ..	289
HPV36	QQTETKGRRYGRGPSS .. R-RRPQAK .. QR .. -SR-RH .RS-S- .. -Q--HT ..	286
HPV47	RTRRPQTHQRRSRSSRSRSSQTHSS .. --T-Y .. -S--LNK--A-S- .. -T--T ..	314
HPV12	DPRKGYGRGPSS .. R-RRQE .. -QR .. -SR-R .. Y--QS .. N----Q ..	277
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HPV17	TSPPRRYRRKASS .. P-A-TRHK .. -QD.I-- .. R .. S-TS .. G-QAISRG ..	279
HPV37	PPRRYRRKASS .. P--A-R-K .. -Q .. G-- .. DTATR .. -T-GKQATSR ..	281
HPV9	TSSRRYQRKASS .. P-RKKR .. -Q .. G .. E-EG .. GGEETNY .. R-Q-- .. KGRTET ..	287
HPV22	THRYGRKASSP-I-- .. IRR-K .. -RE .. -QRO-TP--R-K .. T-----T ..	272
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HPV4	SYSEV-EQASPT .. -R .. -KPRKSDAT-TT .. -PETEGV- ..	254
HPV65	PTY .. -EL-QASP .. CG .. -K-RE .. SQPTSTT .. -PET-GL- ..	254
HPV48	SSS .. SESPR .. -R .. PSI .. NSNTES .. TS-T--L ..	252
HPV50	DKSQQRS .. G .. GQPQKALQDTEP .. T-T-TV- ..	255
HPV60	FFAASSS .. P--DGG .. T .. Q .. -GVSS-TT .. -P-AV-L ..	254
BPV1	KEA .. EPAQPVSSL .. LG .. SPACG-IRAGLGW .. V-DGP--H ..	260
BPV2	KEA .. EPAQPVSSL .. LG .. SPACV-IRAGLGW .. V-DGP-PH ..	259
EEPV	RGSDDTTRA .. LPYPA-R-SPIC-P .. VR-G .. N--AV .. H-QAPY- ..	269
DPV	AVL .. H-PPGGNTVH .. GP .. VRAC .. N-G-SI .. N-PTPY- ..	262
BPV4	ARGRS .. RPSPRSSRD .. AR .. GRQQRAQSS-S ..	255
HPV41	RPQGSRRR .. -N .. EE-G .. VAPAPK ..	242
COPV	L-PRKGPS .. -R .. P-RRSS .. RFP-R ..	240
CRPV	PDSAVPAAQKKT .. G .. P .. KT-- .. TLG .. -R---PG ..	247
ROPV	AVS .. AGPAHHP .. TP .. V .. K-LSGPV-Y .. G-R---PGVG ..	111
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HPV63	QTA .. RKAЕ-KGS .. -H .. HPK-PAVRKR-Y .. G-R---P ..	259
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HPV21 . . . S-S-SRSYSRSRSQSSDQPQYRFRSGG	311
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HPV15 . . . ISRGGN	288
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MnPV . . . KL-R-QDGRVKYPASPYRTKPPGETSSDDEDEGRGGHEPRPQRLPGLRGERAPERRRPPVQECEEDV	357

MOST-LIKELY	PRGRGRSPS .. TTSSPSSQRS ..	RG ..	273
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HPV32	Y-QSL Q-P .. TKHL-HY ..	GVT ..	279
HPV42	Y-QC-Q- .. OQLQH-NPSI ..	PSIP ..	282
HPV3	QQQQQQQQ .. H-QT-AP-TT ..	E-A ..	273
HPV28	Q-Q .. Y-Q .. T--T-TT ..	E-A ..	266
HPV10	QOO-OQ-KD .. T-KA ..	AE-A ..	267
HPV29	QQQQQ QQT .. P-HT--T-AC ..	A-T ..	279
HPV61	Q-L .. HRD .. REQQ-DTTQK ..	DN ..	271
HPV2a	Q-VIV .. GQ .. QHPR-D-T-T ..	V- ..	280
HPV27	Q-VIV .. GQ .. QHLR-D-T-T ..	V- ..	277
HPV57	Q-VIV .. GQ .. QWQQ-D-T-K ..	VR ..	272
HPV26	R-LS .. D .. -VTTVTTVTT ..	AATQP ..	267
HPV51	Q-LTE .. D .. --TI- ..	PL ..	254
HPV30	--TTE .. D .. --TDTT-Q ..	SA ..	261
HPV53	--TTE PD .. -D-TTQ-TTT ..	AR ..	262
HPV56	--L-E .. EF .. DS-RE-HAKC ..	VTTH ..	266
HPV66	--ASE .. EP .. DS-RE-YAHC ..	V ..	262
HPV18	-GHC- LAE .. K-HC ..	G ..	261
HPV45	--QC- LTE .. -HH ..	G- ..	263
HPV39	--QCA VTE .. PTEP ..	D ..	261
HPV70	GVS .. R- .. E ..	TD ..	257
HPV59	--QC- YTQ .. HP-ST ..	SV ..	263
HPV7	R-D .. GD .. LSI-AVDGC ..	GRK ..	267
HPV40	R-N .. GH .. LPITTTVGK ..	L- ..	260
HPV16	--S .. E-D .. -GNPCHTTKL ..	LH ..	258
HPV35h	L- .. G .. -ELPYNPTKR ..	VR ..	258
HPV31	--T .. E-E .. HRNTHHPNKL ..	LR ..	263
HPV52	R-PDV .. TD .. SRNTKYPNNL ..	L- ..	258
HPV33	FCA .. D .. P ..	A ..	249
HPV58	R-LDL PD .. RDNTQY-TKYTD ..	CAVD ..	252
RhPV1	V-RSDSGGD .. P ..	V- ..	261
HPV6b	A--VQQ--C .. NALC ..	VAH ..	255
HPV11	A-- .. --TNNTLC ..	VAN ..	254
HPV44	-- .. P-T .. N-NNARNTVC ..	V-N ..	265
HPV55	-- .. PTT .. N-NNARDTV ..	V-H ..	265
HPV13	Q--PS-PIG .. NPQNTQ-IVC ..	VTD ..	264
PCPV1	L--PSHCAR .. KLQNT-NIVC ..	ATD ..	264
HPV34	QCD .. -D .. E ..	G ..	242
HPV19	GRGRGSPTATSDQSS .. A--TT-L- RGSSRVG ..	RSRGGRSRV ..	347
HPV25	KTSATRGRGPSPTTTSD-AAR .. -- .. AT--QRSR ..	SRAGSSR ..	355
HPV20	GRVALRAITTNTTTTR-AG-G-T .. S--TT--RQ ..	LRGGGR ..	349
HPV21	QVSLITTATTNTATNYSTRGSG--SS .. -T .. SST-KRPR-P ..	-- ..	354
HPV14d .....	.SRKVEVRITTTT--GS .. S--KR--A ..	-- ..	336
HPV5	RGRSPITCRRGGGRS--R-S .. -S-CTT--QRARAESST .. TRGARGSRGS--	367	
HPV36	RVSTRSRSRSTSRRGGR-R-S .. -S-TTTTNKRSRVRAETT .. GSRGARGGRGA--	364	
HPV47	R--GR GS .. -RQRSR-PSTYTSKRSREGNTRGRGRQGRA-	359	
HPV12	RSRSQSRGRGGRGSSTDTTTKR-RSR .. S-- .. SNTRKR--G ..	ERGR ..	346
HPV8	RATATSRRRAGRSPRRR-STS .. -NTFKR--GG ..	GR-- ..	352
HPV24	STS--NRRC .. RGDT-RG--G ..	-- .. VS	314
HPV15	Q-R--RE .. -SI--AWG-G ..	GRSR ..	311
HPV17	Q-R-E--Y .. RD--R-PN-G ..	RG- ..	305
HPV37	R-E-SY-RD .. -S--DRG-G ..	GR ..	309
HPV9	R-- .. SS-AD .. S-TPTDRR-G ..	-- ..	315
HPV22	G-ATR--L .. RE-AE-PR-G ..	GRG- ..	299
HPV23	G-ETQ--S .. RGA-K-PR-G ..	GRS- ..	296
HPV38	G-DTR--S .. RG--V-PT-G ..	--R ..	298
HPV49	GSRGSGGSV .. --RD--PKR ..	TR-- ..	337
HPV4	R-EGKSG-G .. SGET-RKR-R ..	GG- ..	280
HPV65	R-Q-KSG-G .. PGET--KR-R ..	GGGR ..	281
HPV48	R-EPRE GT .. -DTT-RRRGT ..	KRKL ..	279
HPV50	R-E-E HH- .. YRHRK-QSEL ..	GAD ..	280
HPV60	SNEQQ-EL .. SRE--RTK-RRV ..	PDEVDR ..	285
BPV1	-A-S-G-II .. RS--TPV-GTV ..	PVDL ..	288
BPV2	-A-S-G-LL .. RSA-TPV-GPV ..	PVDL ..	287
EEPV	-GSSV.G-D .. SP-ES-R-VP ..	LVLL ..	295
DPV	--SGV.G-D .. --PLP-PVQNPR ..	CVSLPD- ..	295
BPV4	-HSS-..RD .. -RLPSPGRPP ..	GG-R ..	280
HPV41	R-- .. AYG .. RR--KA--R ..	TA ..	261
COPV	G-LGR GG .. GELP-QP-P-S ..	SWSP ..	267
CRPV	--AKQRKQAA .. PDEAD-AAGD ..	I-P ..	273
ROPV	R-QGKHPTDFNAN-I-AD-TD ..	TD ..	141
HPV1a	R-EGE .. TP ..	--T ..	283
HPV63	L-RGE GE .. ARA-AG-GER ..	VAF ..	284
MnPV	DGVGALLDDLKLYQEPPGDPVEDSDSPGS-LTP.A-P .. DL-RYD-T-L ..	QVDA ..	407

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HPV32 NV---P-SQ-.VT.-DN.NN-Q-	.N..PC.GNQTT	308
HPV42 SAS--P-LCGV-TN-EN..C--	.N..HC.GSQAT	312
HPV3 RQ-L-TD-T-D-D..T-C..PHPI	.GH..RS-PD.CV	302
HPV28 SQ-L-VT-TSDCD..T-C..PYTV	.GH..PS-PD.CA	295
HPV10 --Q---D-T-LCD..TR-.AHPV	.H..PS-PD.CA	296
HPV29 ----N-T-DCD..----Q-PY	.H..PS-PD.CA	308
HPV61 HKR---TDQW.INGHRN..TETG	.DN..C-SY.SS	300
HPV2a E-E-ECYNK---I-.DSN.RTDP-	.WG..HG-TD.SV	310
HPV27 E-Q-ECYDK---I..N-N..TAP-	.WD..HG-TD.TV	307
HPV57 E-Q-ECQND---IRNPD..TDP-	.G..HS-LD.AV	302
HPV26 -QS-YTNNNLH-T-GG..HHPG	.D..TS.SDQTV	297
HPV51 ..S-NTNNQIHCG-G..T-TG	.GH..QS.ATQTA	282
HPV30 ..ARE-HAN-VNTNN-N..NRQC	.LGGATCYNTEVDGGYKTT	298
HPV53 ESYAECVA-N.TD.N-N..N-T	.KHLPGGASCNNTEIDSGYKTA	302
HPV56 THIS-TDNTD---R-IN.NN-HP	.GDKTT	293
HPV66 ..TT-TDISN.NAN-R-PRI-TQ	.SH..C.GDKTT	290
HPV18 .--NELLGA.AT..P-G..N---	.K..-CSGN.TT	287
HPV45 ..VNTHVHNPLLC----.N--	.K..VCSGN.TT	291
HPV39 -VSL-HLNNPLH-N--G..H-T-	.Y..-SCGN.TT	291
HPV70 -VF----.LVT..KG..C--	.H..QCCGD.TT	281
HPV59 ..S-YCDNPVVRLHPG..N-P-	.H..IPCSN.TT	291
HPV7 ..Y-T-N-A..-PDIE..N--I	.N..SGGGHST	295
HPV40 -EY---TAD-T..-TPDPE..-N-GH	.N..CGGGST	290
HPV16 RDS--.SAPILT.AFN.--H-G	.I..NCNSN.TT	286
HPV35h LSA--VD-GVY-T-DC..T--D	.C..GSCST.TT	288
HPV31 -DS---VNCGVI..AAA.CT-QT	.A..VSCP..TT	293
HPV52 QQS---TT-GLVT.A-E..CT--G	.V..AHTTCTA	288
HPV33 .L..N-TA-T.A-N..CT--Q	.T..VCSSN.VA	274
HPV58 ..SRPR-GGL.H..T-N..CTY-G	.N..VC.SSKVS	279
RhPV1 ..AL-GKS-SVLCG-AH.NNATG	.SSGD.....SD.YT	289
HPV6b I---HNHLITNNHD..QHQ-	.N..NSNSS.AT	285
HPV11 IRS---TINNIVTNDYN..KHQ-	.N..NCHS..AT	284
HPV44 SDS---TNNNILPN-YN..---G	.D..NNYCT.AT	295
HPV55 SDS---TNNNIYPN-YN..---G	.D..NNFCT.AT	295
HPV13 YDTL--ANNNINVNHYN..N--G	.D..NSYC..AT	294
PCPV1 R-TL--ENNI..NNNNYN.NN-QQ	.N..NSNSS.GT	294
HPV34 .-L--FVHNLQPT.TD..-TQC	.T.....HN.VA	266
HPV19 RSRGRGK-S..E-P-PT..NT--SRRQSGSS.RLHGVSAD	.AVGTSVHTVSGRNTG----E--L--	410
HPV25 --RGRG---H-L..E..PTS--SRRESGSV.RLHGVSAD	.AVGTSVHTVSSRHTG----E--L--	419
HPV20 --SRQRA-G-----PTPS--SRGESESV.RQHGSPS	.DVGTAVYTUVSSRHTG-----L--	414
HPV21 -AIGG-SG-GR-----P-PS--SRGKSESV.RQRGISPD	.DVGKSLQSVSTRNTG-----L--	420
HPV14d R-RGG.S-G-----PT-S--SRRESESS.RQRGISPS	.DVGKSLQSVSSRNTG-----L--	400
HPV5 -SRGGR---G---S-SPAHS--SRGSAKL.RGVSPGE	.VGGLSLRSVSSKHTG-----E--	431
HPV36 -SGGGR-G-S..PAH--SREHSVRS.RGVSPDQ	.VGKSLRSVSSKHTG-----E--L--	426
HPV47 SSGGREQ--R-F--PD-S--VRRESPKY.RGVSPSE	.VGKQLRSVGAKHSG-----E--	423
HPV12 -ERGGR-K-----PTP--SRAGSRSS.RQRGVSPSE	.QVGRSLQSVSSKHTG-----E--L--	411
HPV8 R-RGSR-----E-----PTPT--SRGESSRL.RGVSPSE	.QVGRSVQSVSAKHTG-----I--	415
HPV24 TSSRGR--GSR--S--.S--.PTP-TKAQRGC.DTRSVRDGSIS	.PGDVGRKLQTVSGRQNSG-----E--L--	384
HPV15 R--TTRSQSKE-L-R-R..R-KS-SRGSSPR..GGISPAD	.VGSSVRSLSLGRKHTG--E--E--	373
HPV17 SSGGPTT-SQ--L-R..R-RS-SRSRGSSAGGGVAPEQ	.VGKSVRSVGRNPEGG--T--E--	369
HPV37 SRGGPET-SQ--L-R..R-RS-SRGSS..SR.GGVAPDA	.VGKSVRTVGRDHSG--K-----	371
HPV9 --RGPTT-SQ--R-R..H-RS-SRGGTASR.VGVSPDE	.VGTRVRSVGAHHG--A--A--K--	378
HPV22 ---LTRS-S---RTRB..-VDGG.....GVAPDE	.VGATLRSIGRQHSG--AQ--A-K--	353
HPV23 ---LTRS-S----.PE..VTGG.....GVAPSE	.VGASLRSLRSRHSSG--AQ--A-K--	348
HPV38 R-GG--R--G.PV.TR..R-RSLSRASSAG..GGISPDK	.VGTAVRSVGRQSGG--T--AD-A--	358
HPV49 R-RGGRS--S.PT..TS--ERRRSRSR.GGEPVSGVGIVISPDKVGSRVQTVSGRHLG--E--S--	405	
HPV4 R-GGETELGSAP-PAEV.G-RH--	.QVERQGLS--L-QA-----	322
HPV65 --GETRLESA.P-PGEV.GIRH--	.TVERQGLS--Q-QA-----	322
HPV48 -SDSAPTPEVG-R--T.LARHG	.YS----QE-----	315
HPV50 SA-TPEEVG..--.H-V..AAHG	.LS--R--QE-----	313
HPV60 QSA-G-APTAEEVG--RH.R-LP-SGIS.	.A--QQ-----	323
BPV1 ASRQEEEQ.S.PD.--E..EEPV	.TLPRRTTNDGFH--.K-GGS	326
BPV2 APRQEEEENQ-PD.--E..EEPV	.TVPRHTSDAD-FH-LK-GQS	327
EEPV P--S-PAPPS.PD-TDV.IAEGDKEPE	.FSI-SKPG.GQ	331
DPV F-RGEEDNPP--PDQHDV.IP-PQPKEP	.F.S-FGSSGGL	332
BPV4 R-TPERE-CP.GT..P-P..PTPD	.Q.....VGGRSSTPKRQASS--AQ-I-A-Y--	326
HPV41 AS--SR-NGG-SD.F--.GESD	.EGHRVRH-AL-KK.T-GVA	299
COPV PS-QQV-SKHQLR.T--.AGG	.Q--Y-----	299
CRPV PA-E-V---TTTVGR-P.PGRN-	.RE-IT--S--	307
ROPV FS-AFRPPT-EVGRRN.TTAP-	.ESARGILGG-VRQ-IS-----	183
HPV1a P-S-P-A-DV.G-IH-T..PQ-G	.HSS--R--Q--W--	318
HPV63 IS-G..VGT-TR..PP-G	.GQS--R--IQ-----	315
MnPV ESSPPRT-PAPTLVAE.CTPG.....PSPQT.....GSGQQALGEPPSRPS-G..HCRDP-TA		459

MOST-LIKELY P.....	VIHLKGDA NTLKC FRYR LKKKYKGL FKNISTT WHWVGGD...GT..ERLG I.VTITFTSETQRQDF	368
HPV54 -.....	IV-F--EP--Q-IQ-.--H-EQA-S---ACVP...--T.KNR--.--L-YS-VE--Q-	348
HPV32 -.....	--Q--P-C---L-W---NCSH-TQV-S---LTEK...Y-RDSKD--.I--HYYN-E--DK-	371
HPV42 -.....	--Q--P-C---L-F--RNCSH-TQV-S---LTEN...C-RDTKT--.I--HYYD-A--NL-	375
HPV3 -.....	--R--P-C-----N-GKNK-YSR T-S--R-S.CE...SE..NQCAY...WY--YG--EA-	362
HPV28 -.....	--V----P-C-----H-GKRK-YCKT-S--R-S.CE...SE..NQAAF...WY--YS--NE-	355
HPV10 -.....	--R--P-S-----HHGKRK-YRS S--R-S.CE...SE..NQAAF...LWY--D--TE-	356
HPV29 -.....	--R--P-S-----QNGK--YCKA-S--R-SCEP...EN..QS.AF...WY--V--AE-	368
HPV61 -.....	--P-K-----QHSVPE-DKA-S--A-Q...S--T-AAF...LWYVNVE--KQ-	361
HPV2a -.....	--R--C-----VQ-HKDV-YARV-S--A-N...D..KT.AF...LWY--VE--TE-	370
HPV27 -.....	--R--C-----VQ-HKDK-YDRV-S--A-K...CD..KT.AF...VWY--VE--KE-	367
HPV57 -.....	--Q-E-C-----VQ-HKDV-VKA-S--AC-N...D..KT.AF...LWYK-QE--AE-	362
HPV26 F.....	IV-----T-S--L--F--.H--YC-V-S---TSN...TN..QQ--.----N-I--NN-	356
HPV51 F.....	IV-----T-C-----FT--H--Y--V-S---T...SN..TKT--.----V-D-AH--ET-	339
HPV30 -.....	--V--EP--R--L--CQ--H-H--V--S-Y-T.NT...H--.Y.SY..I--VVYKD--AN-	356
HPV53 -.....	--V--I--E--R--L--FQ--H-Q--VTV-S--Y--TNVN...CA..VNNSY..I--VVYKD--K-	362
HPV56 -.....	--V--EP--R--C--FQ--.T--VDVTS-Y--TST...NK..NY.S..I--IYKD--NS-	352
HPV66 -.....	--E--R--C--FQ--.T--TDVT--Y--TST...NK..DS.S..I--LYKD--DT-	349
HPV18 -.....	I-----R-S--L--R--HSDHYRD-S--T--A--.N..KT--.L-V-YH----TK-	346
HPV45 -.....	I-----K-S--L--R--ADHYSE--S--T..G..CN..KNT--.L-V-YN--V--NT-	349
HPV39 -.....	I-----K-G--L--Q--.DT--E--C--IR-K...KNA--.L-V-YAT-S--K-	351
HPV70 -.....	IV-----K-G--L--R..FNS-YE-C--I--K--.S..KHT--.L-V-Y-T-A--K	341
HPV59 -.....	I-----K-G--L--R..VHW--E--S--T--NR--.S..AKT--.L-L-Y----NE-	351
HPV7 -.....	I--Q-E--C-----T..VSH-YT-S--R-TTES..R..NKNA..I--L-YS-VH--SQ-	355
HPV40 -.....	I--Q-E--E--C-----G..VSH-C-S--R-TTES..R..KNA..I--L-YS-VQ--S--	350
HPV16 -.....	IV-----L--F--.HCT-YTAV-S--T-HN..VK..HKSA--.L-YD--W--DQ-	346
HPV35h -.....	IV-----L--G--.A-YQDA-S--R-TCTN..DK..KQIA--.L-Y-T-Y--DK-	348
HPV31 -.....	I-----I--L--S--.Q--YEQV-S--TCT--.K..HKNA--.L-YI-TS--D--	353
HPV52 -.....	I-----P-S--L--V-T..H-S-YVQ--S--TSNE--C-N..NK--.YSD--Q-	349
HPV33 -.....	IV-----ES--S--L--P--E--YSSM-S--TSDN..KN..SKN--.V--VT-Q--M-	334
HPV58 -.....	IV-----P-S--L--P..F-D-YC-M-S--TSD--.KG..DKV--.V--Y-T--L-	339
RhPV1 -.....	IV-----ES-C--L-F--G..H-H-YI--S--R-A.NH..AS..K.A--.V--AN-L--Q	347
HPV6b -.....	IVQFQ-ES-C-----NDRHRH-DL--S--ASSK..AP..HKHA--.V-YD--E--Q-	346
HPV11 -.....	IVQ-Q--S-C-----ND--H--ELA-S--ASPE..AP..HKNA--.L-YS--E--Q-	345
HPV44 -.....	--VQ-Q--C--L--HA--T--VAA-S--R-TCS--.TS..SN.AL..L-YVD-Q--Q	355
HPV55 -.....	--VQ-Q--P-C--L--HA--T--VAA-S--R-TCS--.TS..SKHAL..L-YVN-E--EQ	356
HPV13 -.....	IVQ-Q--S-C-----HE--D--LLA-S--TAPN..NS..QKHAL--.L-YVN-Q--	355
PCPV1 -.....	IVQ-Q--S-N-----HD--H--MLA-S--TASS..NS..TKNA--.L-YVN-Q--	355
HPV34 -.....	IV-----K-S--L--MH-G-SH--N-VT--T.NN..TN..SKC-V..I-FM-S-TS-QKQ-	326
HPV19 -.....	--LVR-EP--RS--N-A-HM-R--SSF--A-S--A--.I--.RTRML-S-V-FN--KH-	473
HPV25 -.....	--LVR--RS--N-A-HM-T--SSF--A-S--A--.I--.RSRML-S-I-NS--KH-	482
HPV20 -.....	--LVR-EP--N-A-QR-T--Y-SF--A-S--A--.RSRML-S-I-FS--K--	477
HPV21 -.....	--LVR-EP--N-A-L--A--Y-AF--A-S--A--.RSRML-S-F-FE--K--	483
HPV14d -.....	--LVR--P--R--N-A-Q--FT--YRAF--A-S--A--.RSRML-S-F-FN--R--	463
HPV5 -.....	--IV--A--NV-N-A-I--M--RSF--S--A--.RPRML-S-S-Y--R--	494
HPV36 -.....	--LVR-E--N-A-I--M--YRSF--S--A--.RPRML-S-S-YN--R--	489
HPV47 -.....	--LVR--N-ARN--R--RSF--FS--A--.SI--.RSRML-S-SCL--R--	486
HPV12 -.....	--IC--G--N-ARH--T--AF--S--A--.S--.RPRML-S--TN--K--	474
HPV8 -.....	--LVR-E--N-ARVR--R--YF--S--A--.S--.RSRML-L--AG--K--	478
HPV24 -.....	--L-R-G--N-A-LR--R-HY-AF--S--S-AA--.RSRMLLV--FK--SG-	447
HPV15 -.....	--L-R--K--F--A--QD-V-YY--S--T..SN..D-I-RSRMLLA-S-N-E-EL-	436
HPV17 -.....	--L-R-E--K--A--R-GS-V-YY--S--AN..TN..D-I-RSRMLLA-NTYDE-EL-	432
HPV37 -.....	--V-R--K--Y--A--HGN-V-YY--S--S..TN..D-I-RSRMLLA-Q-N-E-EL	434
HPV9 -.....	LML-R--V--Y-F--ER--KR--V-YY--S--E--SC..D-V-RARMLA-DTYEH--Q-	441
HPV22 -.....	--L-R-A--Y--FR--HA-S-QF--S--H..T--.D-I-RSRIL-S-HTDRE-EKC	416
HPV23 -.....	--L-R-G--Y--FR--HA-K-YYV--S-I--H..S--.D-V-RARML-A-H-NHE-EKC	411
HPV38 -.....	--L-R--Y--FR--HA-G-RFV--S-I--DA..SN..D-I-RSRMLLA-Y--S--EK-	421
HPV49 -.....	--L-R--P--I--Y--D--RKL--V-HY--S--V--N..I--RSRMLLS--NST-SQY	468
HPV4 -.....	M-L--T--S--W--KVNSNCN--LFM--V-N--.CS..HNHSR..ML-A-D-TD--DA	382
HPV65 -.....	M-L--T--S--W--KQNNSNCG--LFM--V-N--.VS..HNHSR..ML-A-K-PG--DS	382
HPV48 -.....	LVLFT-QQ-N--W-N-CTT--AS--LCF-SV-K-L-PN..SD..GGAAK..LVA-K-DA--V	376
HPV50 -.....	--LIIT-QQ-N--W--FSQ--AD-YECC-SA-K-L-PK..SE..GYR-DAKLL-A-KNPE--LS-	376
HPV60 -.....	ILLI--L-S--W--.TRY--CM--VFR--DI--.VP--.S.SRHKLVV--NDT--DV	384
BPV1 C.....	FALIS-T--QV--Y-F--V--NHRHRYE-CT--FT--ADN..-A..Q-QAQIL--G-PS--	389
BPV2 C.....	FALIS-S--QV--Y-F--V--NHRHRYE-CT--SFT--ADN..-A..Q-QAQIL--G-PG--	390
EEPV -.....	CLI-S-NG-QA--Y-F-C-RYFREHYQH-T--WT--ER..-S..H-DAC-LV--KDSS--GV-	394
DPV -.....	CLLIS-TG-QV--YSF--V-RWHRDKYHCT--WA--EQ..-S..P-DAT-IV--KDQS--SM-	395
BPV4 -.....	--LL-Q-A--R-ATQAHPHK-LCM--S-T--SKT..SP..LKS-H.RML-A-SNSE--NC-	388
HPV41 -.....	AEGHMLVGA--PV--S-R-L--KW-N--S-DIMYLG--FT--TES--.C-SGRFFCA-SN--K-EK-	367
COPV -.....	--LV-A--P-S--I--SH-HR--YLGA--K-TS-GDGASK..HDR-SARMILLA-L-DQ--E-	365
CRPV -.....	--C--GH-Q--L--S-HSS--DC--S--DTT..S..C--SGRML-K-ADSE--DK-	370
ROPV -.....	--C--GN-Q--L--A-HRT--DC--S--DNS..S..C-V-SGR--L-K-KD-A--EKV	246
HPV1a -.....	--VCV--G--Q--L--ASTQVD-DS--TDRK..N--I-SARMLVK-ID-A--EK-	381
HPV63 -.....	I--C--GP-Q--L--I-ASNSSD-ES--.HNG..C..D-V-HARMLVR-I-TE--DR-	378
MnPV C.....	LLII--SS-QV--L-F--SWHHS--SY--Q--PSV..-S..N-I-RSRILVMCEDSA-MDR-	522

E2 Appendix A

MOST-LIKELY	LNTVKIPKGVQVSLGYMD...	SLG	389
HPV54	-V--R--PSISM--V....-\$		367
HPV32	-S---L-P-IKSCI---SMLQFM\$		394
HPV42	-----S-IKSCI---SMLQFI\$		398
HPV3	-S---V-P-I--I--H-SM..FT\$		383
HPV28	-S---V-P-I--I--H-SM..FV\$		376
HPV10	--V--V-P-I--I---S...IFS		376
HPV29	-AN---P-M-AI--H-S...VF\$		388
HPV61	--R-T---I-ATA---SM..CI\$		382
HPV2a	-TR-S---LIALP---SA..FV\$		391
HPV27	-TR-N---IALP---SA..FV\$		388
HPV57	-TR-HL---KALP---SA..FV\$		383
HPV26	-T----QSITST--I-----\$		375
HPV51	IK-I-V-PS-TL---I....T-\$		358
HPV30	--V---PSIKIVM-H-TGV.DM\$		378
HPV53	-DI---PS-SLV--H-TCV.DM\$		384
HPV56	-SH---#S-----Q#.....		368
HPV66	--V---PS---I--Q-S...CP\$		369
HPV18	----A--DS--ILV----...TM\$		365
HPV45	-DV-T--NS--I-V----...TI\$		368
HPV39	-D----SS-H-----...T-\$		370
HPV70	-E--R--PS-H--V----...T-\$		360
HPV59	-D----NS--IHV----...-V\$		370
HPV7	-AL----TIKH---MLT...IM\$		375
HPV40	-AI----TIKH---MLT...LM\$		370
HPV16	-SQ----TIT--T-F----I\$		365
HPV35h	-T----NT-T-K----...-I\$		367
HPV31	----NT-S--T----...TI\$		372
HPV52	-K----NT--IQ-V-----\$		368
HPV33	-G----PT--I-T-F----T-\$		353
HPV58	----PT--I-T-V----...-\$		358
RhPV1	----ST-TL-Q-V----...TV\$		366
HPV6b	-DV---PTISHK--F-SLH.L-\$		368
HPV11	--S---PTIRHKV-F-SLH.L-\$		367
HPV44	----L-PK-TYKV---SLQ.L-\$		377
HPV55	----RL-PT-TYKV---SLQ.L-\$		378
HPV13	-K----PTITHK--F-SLQ.L-\$		377
PCPV1	----ATIKHT--F-SFQ.L-\$		377
HPV34	-QCA---PTIS--S----I\$		345
HPV19	DD--RY---DR-F-SF-----\$		493
HPV25	DDA-RY---DR-F-SF-----\$		502
HPV20	DE---Y---DR-F-SF-----\$		497
HPV21	DK---Y---DR-Y-SF-----\$		503
HPV14d	DQ---Y---DR-F-SF-----\$		483
HPV5	DEA-RY---DKAY-NL-----\$		514
HPV36	DDV-RY---EK-Y-NL-----\$		509
HPV47	DDA---Y---EW-Y-SL-----\$		506
HPV12	DE---Y---ETAY-NL-----\$		494
HPV8	DE---Y---DT-Y-NL-----\$		498
HPV24	-DL-RF---DW--SF----K-\$		467
HPV15	IKIM-L-P--DW---L----D-\$		456
HPV17	IQKM-L-P--DW---HL----D-\$		452
HPV37	-K-M-L-P--DW--HL----E-\$		454
HPV9	IR-M-L-PT-DW--NV----D-\$		461
HPV22	-QQM-L-L--EW-Y-QF----D-\$		436
HPV23	IQEM-L-L--DW-Y-QF----D-\$		431
HPV38	IQ-M-L-T--EW--QF----D-\$		441
HPV49	VKIM-L---EW-F-NF----K-\$		488
HPV4	VKHNLF--LCTTYT-SLN----\$		402
HPV65	VKHNLF--LCTTYT-SLN----\$		402
HPV48	----H---TTIT--RL-----\$		396
HPV50	----GL---NTTY-M-HL-----\$		396
HPV60	MKL-TL-R-CTYTF-TLN----\$		404
BPV1	-KH-PL-P-MNI-GFTASL..DF\$		410
BPV2	-KH-PL-P-MNI-GFTASL..DF\$		411
EEPV	-KR-PL-P-MRAQALT-IA..DF\$		415
DPV	-QQ-PL-P-MSAHGVT-TV..DF\$		416
BPV4	-AS-RL---SAVK-AL----G-\$		408
HPV41	-KS----NIGLFRAHAE..K-\$		387
COPV	MDR-TF--S-R-FR-GL----E-\$		385
CRPV	-SR-PL-STT--F--NFY...G-\$		390
ROPV	-EE-P--RHM--FV-NFF...G-\$		266
HPV1a	-ER-AL-RS-S-F--QFN...GS\$		401
HPV63	-DK-VV--S-S-I--AF----GS\$		398
MnPV	-C----A-MT-EQCS-A...-V\$		542

COBBLER sequence from MOTIF

>hpv_E2_ HPV13, with embedded consensus blocks
 metiakhldacqEQLLDLYEKDSKDLDEDHIQHWKLIRKENVLYYAREKGITRLGHQPVPM
 PLAVSKakgheaiemqmtle1leseYGNEPWTIQLDTSxEMWNTPPKNCFKGGQTVEVM
 YDGDKDNTMxYTMWKYIYYfdtdkwtkvkgmvdykGLYYTHDGxKVYYYQFEEDAKKYK
 TGQWEVHigstvicspasvsstgevsiagpasysttstqastavscasaseecvqapc
 krqrgpsrpignpontgsqvctydydtldsammninvhnlnkgrdnsycaatPIILK
 GDANSLKCFRYRLhekykdlfllassstwhwtapnnsqkhavltltyvneqqqrdfkltvk
 ipptithklgfmslql1

Appendix B: Secondary Structure Prediction from E2 Sequences

Protein sequences such as the E2 sequences that display less than 30% similarity might nevertheless be shown to have similar structures. In general, we tend to learn more about structure from dissimilar (but homologous) proteins than from highly similar proteins.

This appendix summarizes the secondary structure predictions over the E2 HMM-predicted sequence as determined by several different algorithms, Gibrat, Levin, DPM, and SOPMA. Two consensus structures are also reported, one based on the four different algorithms, the other (at the top of the print-out) based on individual E4 sequences as analyzed by the SOPMA method. The derivation of an HMM model sequence ('most likely sequence') is discussed in appendix A and elsewhere in Part III (Farmer and Myers). The various methods for secondary structure prediction are also discussed elsewhere in Part III of this compendium.

The structural code encompasses lower and upper case letters for alpha-helix (h, H), beta-sheet (e, E), turns (t, T), and random coil (c, C). States that are predictable with greater confidence are shown in upper case. The criteria for designating a state as upper or lower case are spelled out in the general discussion of this approach in Part III: states that are predicted in upper case letters have i) scores that are equal to or greater than the median average for scores assigned to that state over all positions and ii) scores that are in the upper quartile of difference from the second highest predicted state. Hence the absolute and the relative scores must meet stringent requirements to warrant upper case prediction.

E2 Appendix B

hpv_E2.allseqs.SOPM	h.....hhhhhhhHhHHHHHHhHh.	hcchhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhhheeeccccccccc	58
Gibrat_ALL_E2	-.....-----.	-HH-----H-----HHHHHHHHHE--CC--	58
Levin_ALL_E2	-.....-----.	.HHT----C---CCH-T-E--CCHTS--CCCTS--	58
DPM_ALL_E2	C.....C-----.	CTTCC-----E--E-E-H--EE--HHHHH-E-C-CEE	58
SOPMA_ALL_E2	C.....CC-----.	HH-----H-----HHHHHHH-EE-CCEEE	58
Consensus_ALL_E2	C.....C-----.	HH-----H-----HHHHHHH-E-CCC--	58
HPV54	-.....-----.	C-C-TT--T-----H-----HHHHHHHHT-CHHHHH-	58
HPV32	-.....-----.	ETE-EE--E-----TTTHH-CCCTTE	58
HPV42	-.....-----.	H-----E-EE--C---TECCC-EEE	58
HPV3	-.....-----T-CCCC--C-----.	C.C-CCCCCCCCEEEEEE--HHHC-HH--C-CEE	58
HPV28	-.....-----CTT-C-----.	C-T-CTC-----T-H-T-T-HH-----TEEE	58
HPV10	-.....-----.	HH-----H-----HHH-T---E---TTEE	58
HPV29	-.....-----C-----.	C.CT-----H-TT-----TT-TTEC-TTEE	58
HPV61	EH.....H-----.	C---CCC---EEETEETCCT-----TTTT---T-E-	60
HPV2a	-.....-----CC-C-----.	EEC.C-CCCCCCCCC-----C-----C--	58
HPV27	-.....-----H-----.	H-----H-CTT---T---T--	58
HPV57	-.....-----TT-----.	C-----H-----HH-C-H-E---C-EE	58
HPV26	-.....-----CC-----.	CCCT-----EE.C-TCCCCCEEEC-H-----HHHHH---CCCC-H-	58
HPV51	-.....-----C---CCC-----EEEEE.	--TT-----EEETTETCCEE--H-TH--H---TE-	58
HPV30	-.....-----.	C.-TTTCTTEEEEEEETCC-TCEE-----C-----HHHHTHH	58
HPV53	-.....-----.	T-CCCTTC-----ETTEE-----TT---HHC--HH	58
HPV56	-.....-----.	CCT-C-----TTCEE-----TT-----HEH	59
HPV66	-.....-----C-----.	T-EE-----CTTEEE---C-TT-----EEE	58
HPV18	-CC..CH-----.	THH-----T-CETEEEEEEET-----HH-TT-E---EEE	62
HPV45	-CCCCCH-----.	T-TTTCTTEEEEEE--EH--E-H-H---C---EEE	64
HPV39	-HH.HHH-----T-----.	T.C-H---T-CCTTEEEETC-H--HHTTT-E---TTT-	63
HPV70	-HH.HHH-----.	H-----T-CCCTTEEEEEE--H-TTTT-----EEE	63
HPV59	-HH..HH-----C-----.	THH-----T---C-EEEEEECC-----H-T---CC--E	62
HPV7	-.....-----CC-----.	HH-CTT-EETEEEEEE-EE---E-EHHHHTEE-	58
HPV40	-.....-----.	HH---T-EE-TEEEEC-E-----EEETEE---EEE	58
HPV16	-.....-----CCC-C-----.	T---TCETECCEETECH-----HHHHHHHT-HT---TEE	58
HPV35h	E.....H-----TTCCCCCCC-----.	T.T-CECTTCCC-ETEEH-----HHHHHHHTT-C---T-	59
HPV31	-.....-----CCC-C-----.	C-H---TT-EE---TT-E-E-----EEETT-CCC-TEE	58
HPV52	-.....-----C-----.	H-T-----H-----TT-TE---TTEE	58
HPV33	-.....-----.	H-CCCC-----CEEEEEE-HH-C-TT---CTCHHH-	58
HPV58	-.....-----EE-----.	EE-----TTTTCCC-----EEE-----THC-TTTEHHHHH-	58
RhPV1	-.....H-----.	HH-----H-----H-TTTT---CCCCHEE	59
HPV6b	-.....-----.	H-----CC-----C-E---TH---T-CCCEE-	58
HPV11	-.....-----.	HH-----C-H---HHHTT-TEE---EEE	58
HPV44	-.....-----CCCCC-----.	T-CEEETCC-C-E-EHHHHHH-HT--CHCTHEE	58
HPV55	-.....-----.	TTCEE-----C-C-EHHHHHHHHHHH-C-C-EEE	58
HPV13	-.....-----.	HH-----EEEEEHHHTE---TTECC-TEE	58
PCPV1	-.....-----T-----.	T-----TTCCE---HH---T-CC---EE-	58
HPV34	-.....H-----T.T-H-E-----.	TTCC-----H-EHHHHHTHHETEC-CCTTE	59
HPV19	C.....CC---CCCTCC-----.	HH-----CCCEECC-----E---H-----C---	58
HPV25	C.....CC-TTCC-----.	CCCC.CHH---CCCCCCCC-TC-E---H---E-CC--	58
HPV20	-.....-----C-C-----.	C-C-----C-----E-----E-----E--	58
HPV21	C.....CC-TCCC-----.	HH-----TCCCC-T-----C-----EEE	58
HPV14d	-.....CC---C-----.	C-H---C-CCC-C-----E-----C-CCEE	58
HPV5	-.....-----.	HH-----CC-CCCE-----E-----E--	58
HPV36	-.....-----C-----.	HH-----CC-----H-----E-----E--	58
HPV47	-.....-----C-----.	HH-----E-CCC-TCCE-----C-C--	58
HPV12	C.....CC---C-----.	C-CCC--CC-TCECC-C-E-----CC--	58
HPV8	-.....-----.	HH-----EEC-T-E-----TE---C--	58
HPV24	-.....-----C-TTCCCCC-----EEEEECC.	C---CC---C-----C-----E-----E--	58
HPV15	-.....C-----.	T-CCCCEEEEETTT-TTEE-----ETTTTE-CCT-	58
HPV17	-.....CC-TCCC-----.	C-CC-EEECTTCTC-C-EE-----TT-E-E--	58
HPV37	-.....CC---C-----.	TCC-----TTE-----CTE-----TTT--E--	58
HPV9	-.....-----.	TTTCCCC-H---HHHH---T-E-----	58
HPV22	-.....-----.	CHH-----H-----H-TT-TTE-CC--	58
HPV23	-.....-----.	HH-----C-----E-----TTT--EC-	58
HPV38	C.....CE-TTCEEEE-----EEEEECC.	C---TCCCTTCCECEE-----HHHH---TE-----	58
HPV49	-.....-----TCCCCCEE-----EEEEECC.	C---CC-EC-TCCC-----E-----E--	58
HPV4	-.....-----.	HCC-----TC-----E---HHHH---HTTT-	58
HPV65	-.....-----EEEEECC.	CT-C---T-----T-----HHHHH---CHCC--	58
HPV48	CCT.TCC-----C-C-----EEEEECC.	C-TTCCTTTEEEE-----HHHHHTTTEE---C--	63
HPV50	CCHHHHH-----.	EEEC.C---TCCTCEECC-----H---HHHHHTTTE-E-----	64
HPV60	CC....CCECC-----.	HTC-----H-EEE-----ETTT-C--C--	60
BPV1	-.....-----T-----.	E-CCCC-----EEECC-----H-TT-TEE-----T-	58
BPV2	-.....-----T-----.	HT-T-----EEECC-----HHHHH-TEE-----	58
EEPV	EC....C---CCCC-----CCCC-----C.C-CCCTCEE-----TT-E-C-----C-C-CEE	60	
DPV	C.....CC-----CCCEE-----.	CCCTTECCCCC-T-TTH-HH-----EE-----	58
BPV4	-.....-----.	EEEC.TTTTC-EEEEEECC-TC-----EE-TTTTT-EEE	58
HPV41	-H...HH-----.	THHECTT-----EEE---CCCC-----EETTT-CCTTH-	61
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HPV66	--.....	--EE	223
HPV18	H-.....	--	227
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HPV39	E-.....	--EE	228
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HPV36	.EEECCCCCCCCCCC	CCCCCCCCCCCC--	260
HPV47	--CCCCCCCCCCCCCT	CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC--EEE	288
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HPV28	--H...HH...E--T...-----T...HHHHHHHH...HHTT.....	250
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HPV44	TTT-----HH..HH-----	246
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HPV36	-----C..C-----CCCCCCCCCTCCCC	307
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HPV17	-----C..C-----TTT..C-----EEE-----	283
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HPV9	-----C..C-----CT-HHHH..C-----CCCCTCCC-----	294
HPV22	EHHH...TTT..TT-T-H..HH-H...HEHHH-H.....TTTT-----	276
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HPV50	--T-----T-H-----EEE-----E-TT-----	259
HPV60	T-----C-----C--HHEE.....HHH-----	258
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BPV2	HHHE...E-----E-EEEEE..E-----EEE-----	263
EEPV	---CCC-----E..C-----	273
DPV	---C..EE...HH-----C..C-----	266
BPV4	-----TTT-----C..C-----T-----	259
HPV41	-----HHH..C-----T-----	243
COPV	--T...-----TT--T..T-E-----TT-----	244
CRPV	-----EEE...-----T--TT-----	251
ROPV	-----C-----C--T--CCE..CC-----	118
HPV1a	--E...-----T...-----T..T-----TT-----	272
HPV63	T-----HC---TT..T-----E-----	263
MnPV	-----E-----C--H---C.....C---CCCCCECCCCCCCCCTC	309

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hpv_E2.allseqs.SOPM	257
Gibrat_ALL_E2	252
Levin_ALL_E2	252
DPM_ALL_E2	252
SOPMA_ALL_E2	252
Consensus_ALL_E2	252
HPV54	244
HPV32	261
HPV42	259
HPV3	251
HPV28	250
HPV10	249
HPV29	258
HPV61	253
HPV2a	261
HPV27	258
HPV57	253
HPV26	244
HPV51	240
HPV30	245
HPV53	242
HPV56	244
HPV66	243
HPV18	248
HPV45	250
HPV39	248
HPV70	248
HPV59	248
HPV7	249
HPV40	243
HPV16	240
HPV35h	242
HPV31	245
HPV52	238
HPV33	243
HPV58	228
RhPV1	249
HPV6b	239
HPV11	240
HPV44	246
HPV55	246
HPV13	242
PCPV1	242
HPV34	235
HPV19	301
HPV25	CCCCCCC 315
HPV20 .....	.....CEEEE 311
HPV21 .....	.....CEEEEEECCCCC 323
HPV14d .....	.....C 304
HPV5 .....	.....TCCC 316
HPV36 .....	.....ECCCC 312
HPV47 .....	..... 318
HPV12 .....	.....CCCCCCCCCCC 313
HPV8 .....	.....CEEEEE 317
HPV24 .....	..... 293
HPV15 .....	..... 288
HPV17 .....	..... 283
HPV37 .....	..... 288
HPV9 .....	..... 294
HPV22 .....	..... 276
HPV23 .....	..... 273
HPV38 .....	..... 277
HPV49 .....	..... 314
HPV4 .....	..... 258
HPV65 .....	..... 258
HPV48 .....	..... 256
HPV50 .....	..... 259
HPV60 .....	..... 258
BPV1 .....	..... 264
BPV2 .....	..... 263
EEPV .....	..... 273
DPV .....	..... 266
BPV4 .....	..... 259
HPV41 .....	..... 243
COPV .....	..... 244
CRPV .....	..... 251
ROPV .....	..... 118
HPV1a .....	..... 272
HPV63 .....	..... 263
MnPV .....	..... 374
CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCTCCCCCTCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCHHHHHHHCCCEECCCT	

hpv_E2.allseqs.SOPM	.....ccCcc.CCC...cCCCCCcCcc.....	ccccCCcCcccc	287
Gibrat_ALL_E2	.....-EEEE--...EEE---EEE.....	E---EEEEEEE	282
Levin_ALL_E2	.....S---C-S-.....	-T---E-TT--	282
DPM_ALL_E2	.....TTT-TCT-----TTTT.....	TT--T--TTTT	282
SOPMA_ALL_E2	.....----EEE...EE.....	----EE-----	282
Consensus_ALL_E2	.....----EC-.....	----EE-TT--	282
HPV54	.....-EE...EE.....T--..	-----T-----T	266
HPV32	.....E-E.....EEE.....	TE-E---TT-T	288
HPV42	.....H-T-TC--T...EEEET--T-	C---E-EH---ET	291
HPV3	.....----C-----	-----	282
HPV28	.....T----E-----TTTEE--	-----T-EEEE-	275
HPV10	.....T---TT-T-----HHHH.....	HHHTT--H-HHHH	276
HPV29	.....-TT-----T--H.....	EE-T-----	288
HPV61	.....HHH...T-----T-TT-----	T---EE---EE	280
HPV2a	.....-EEEE-----E-----	--T---E---	289
HPV27	.....EEEE..T-----EE-----	E---E-E-T	286
HPV57	.....-EEE-----TT-T--TTE.....	EET-----T--	281
HPV26	.....-----EEEEEEE-C-----	CC-----E-----	276
HPV51	.....-EE-----EE-----	EE...EE---T-	261
HPV30	.....-----H-----	HH...HHHHHHH	268
HPV53	.....T-----	HHHHHHHHHHHHH	271
HPV56	.....TH--T..T-----HHHHHH-HE	EE---E-----TT	275
HPV66	.....T--T..T-----EEE-----	E...EE-HHH-	269
HPV18	.....-----TT-----	-----EEEE	268
HPV45	.....-TT..EE-----	-----H-----	270
HPV39	.....-TT-E..EE-----	T---EEHH--	270
HPV70	.....E-----	--HEEEE....	262
HPV59	.....TT---EE-----	EE...EEE-----	270
HPV7	.....-----EEEH-HTTT-----	T-E...EEE-----	274
HPV40	.....-T-----EEEET-----	-----TTT---THH	269
HPV16	.....-----TT--HHE-----	HHH-----	265
HPV35h	.....ETT...T-----E---T-----	EEEEEE-H-T	267
HPV31	.....-----EE-----	E-----ET	272
HPV52	.....-----TT-----H-----	E-----H-----	267
HPV33	.....EE-----	T.....-----	253
HPV58	.....TTE-----TT-E-TC-----	EEE-...TTT-TT	259
RhPV1	.....HH-TTT-----	EE...EEET--	268
HPV6b	.....--EE-C-T-----EE-----	EEE-----	264
HPV11	.....-----EE-----	EHHHHHHH-HHHH	263
HPV44	.....T-----TEEE-----	E-----	274
HPV55	.....T-----HEE-----	EE-H--H-----	274
HPV13	.....-C-----TT--EEEEE-----	EEEEE-HHH--	273
PCPV1	.....TT---T-T...T---T-EEE-----	HHHHHHHHHHHTT-	273
HPV34	.....TT-----	-----HEEHTT	249
HPV19	.....CCCCCCCCC-C-T-----EE---TCCCCEC.....	CCCTTC-C-E-----	356
HPV25	.....CCCCCCCCCCC-T-----CCCC-----	CCTC--TT-T-----	364
HPV20	.....EEEEEECCCCC-TTC-----E---EEE-----	EETT--TTTT--TT-----	358
HPV21	.....CCCCCCCCCCC-----	T---EEE-----	363
HPV14d	.....CCCCCEE-----T-----	-----T-----	344
HPV5	.....TTEEECCCTTC-C-T-TT-----EE---HHHHHHHHHEE.....	ETTCCCCCCC-TT-TT-----	376
HPV36	.....CCCCCTCCCCCCC-C-----	CCEEECCC...CCCCCCCCCT-----T-----	373
HPV47	.....T..T-----EECCCCCTCCCCCCCCCCCC-----T-----	368	
HPV12	.....CTTCCCCCCCC-----T-----	C-----	355
HPV8	.....CCCCCCCCCTTC-T-C-----EEE---TT-----	C-----T--T--	361
HPV24	.....E---C-----	-----E-----	323
HPV15	.....-----C-T-----EE---HE-TT-----	C-----	320
HPV17	.....-----EETT-----TT-TT-----	TT--TT-----	314
HPV37	.....E---TEEE-----	-----T--TT-----	318
HPV9	.....T---TT-----	TT-TT-----	324
HPV22	.....--HC-----HH-H-TT-T-----	T-----EE-----	308
HPV23	.....---EEC-TT...TT-E-----TTTT-----	EETT--EEE-----	305
HPV38	.....-----C-T-----T-----	-----T-----	307
HPV49	.....-----TC-EE...EEE-----	C-----TT-----	346
HPV4	.....-TT-C-T-----E-ET-----	-----E-----	289
HPV65	.....---TTC-----TT-T-----	C-----TT-EEEE-----	290
HPV48	.....-----C-T-----	TEEE-----T-----	288
HPV50	.....TTHTT..H-H-----TH-----	-----HHHHH	289
HPV60	.....TTTT-CHH-----HT-----CC-----	TTC-----HE---H	294
BPV1	.....-T-TTCEEE...E-----TT-E-----	EEEE-----H-----	297
BPV2	.....-TTTTCCEE...ET-----T-C-----	EEEE-----	296
EEPV	.....-----E-----	EEEE-----	304
DPV	.....-----CCCC-----	CECC-----	304
BPV4	.....-----EE---TT-----	T-----T-----	289
HPV41	.....-----E-----TT-----	-----E-----T-----	270
COPV	.....-EEET..T-----C-----	EE-----TTT-----	276
CRPV	.....--HHHHH---HHHHHHHHHH-----	E-----HH--	282
ROPV	.....-----C---CCC-----	-----EE-----	151
HPV1a-----T-----	TT--T-----	292
HPV63HHHHH..HHH...HHHHH-TT-E-----	EEEEETT-----	289
MnPV	CCCCCCCCCCC-E-----EE-----	EE-----	416

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hpv_E2.allseqs.SOPM	ccccccccc.CCCcC.....	Cc.hccccccCe	312
Gibrat_ALL_E2	EEEEEEE---EE.....	EEEEEEHHH---H	308
Levin_ALL_E2	-----.	HHH-HHHHTT--C	308
DPM_ALL_E2	TTTTTT-T.T-T--..	-HC-HHHHH--C	308
SOPMA_ALL_E2	-----H..	HHH-HHHHH--C	308
Consensus_ALL_E2	-----.	HHH-HHHHH--C	308
HPV54	-EEE.HTT.-TTT-..	---E--T--C	288
HPV32	.E-....	--T.T---	309
HPV42	EEEE--T-....	--H-....	313
HPV3	-----.	-----C	303
HPV28	--T-....-EEE..	-----E-	296
HPV10	EE-T-....	-----T.--	297
HPV29	--H.T..	-----T.-E-	309
HPV61	E.ETT---.T---	-----	301
HPV2a	-----.	T-----C	311
HPV27	----.T-.T---T..	TT..T---EE-	308
HPV57	-----.	-----T--.	303
HPV26	-----T..	-----EE-	298
HPV51	EEEE-T---.T..	-----EE-	283
HPV30	EE-----E..	ETCCCC--TT	299
HPV53	-.T--.T-....	CECCTCCCC--CCEEE---C	303
HPV56	-----T..	-----T	294
HPV66	--TTT--T---T..	-----T-E-	291
HPV18	T.---.T-....	EE..EE---.	288
HPV45	HHE-----.	EE..EE--.	292
HPV39	HH--T-----E..	EE..EETT--E-	292
HPV70	.EE--.T---T-..	-E..EE--.E-	282
HPV59	-----TT..	-----	292
HPV7	-----HH.HHT-H..	T--.TTT--	296
HPV40	-----TT--..	E-----	291
HPV16	HEEE.HH..T-TT..	EE..EE-T--.	287
HPV35h	TEE--TT-....	-----T..	289
HPV31	EEE..HHH-----.	EE..EE-T--.	294
HPV52	HEEE.ET---T-..	EE..EEEE--C	289
HPV33	HH-H.----T..	EE..E----.	275
HPV58	----T---.T..	-----TT..	280
RhPV1	EEE--T-....	CC-----TT..	290
HPV6b	--EE---T..TTT-..	-----T--.	286
HPV11	HHHEEH--T..TTT-..	-----TT--H..HE-	285
HPV44	-----E---TT-..	-----E--C	296
HPV55	-----TT-..	-----EE..E-	296
HPV13	-EEEEEE--TTTT..	-----EEEH..H-C	295
PCPV1	-----TT--..	-----C	295
HPV34	--T-....	-----E...E--E	267
HPV19	T.-----CCCCCCCC.CCEECECC..	CCCCEEECCCCCCC--CCHHHH--C	411
HPV25	-TEE.-----CCCCCCEE.EEECCCCC..	CCCCEEECCCCCCC--CCHHHHHH--C	420
HPV20	--TT--C-----CTTCHEEE.ECTCCCC..	CTTEEEECCCCCTC-EC-HHHHHH--C	415
HPV21	----T--C-----CCCCCCEE.ECTCCCC..	CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC--CEHHH--C	421
HPV14d	----T--C-----CCCCCTCC.CCCCCCCC..	CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC--C-HHHH--C	401
HPV5	TT-TT---C-H--ECTTTCEEE.TECCCTC..	ETTEEEHHHHHHCTT--HH-HHHHTT--	432
HPV36	-----CCCCBEEEC.TECCCTC..	CTTEEEHHCCCCCCC--C-HHHHH--C	427
HPV47	---EEE-C-----CECCCCCCC.CCCCCCCC..	CCTTEEECCCCCCCC--HH-HHHH--C	424
HPV12	--T-----CCCCCCCC.CCCCCCCC..	CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC--CCHHHHHH--C	412
HPV8	--TT--C-----CTCCCCHE.ECCCCCCC..	ECCEEHHCCCCCCC--C-HHHHH--C	416
HPV24	-----CCCCCTCC.CCCEECCTCCC..	TTCCCCCEECCCCCCC--CCHHHH--C	385
HPV15	-----TTCCCTC..TCCCCCCC..	HHHHHHHHCCCHHHCHHH--HHHNT--C	374
HPV17	--TTT---TT---TTCTCCCTTCCCHHH..	HTHHHHHHHCCCTT--H-HHHHH--C	370
HPV37	-TEEEE--EE---CCCCC..CT.TTECHHC..	TTCHHHHECCCCHHHH--HHH-T--C	372
HPV9	--T-----T---CTCCTCEE.EECCTHC..	TTEEEEEECTTCCC--HH-HHHHTT--C	379
HPV22	TT--T-ET..TT-TT..	HHHHHHHHCTCCCTHHH--HHHNTT--C	354
HPV23	EE--TT..EETT..	HHHHHHHHCTCCCTHHH--HHHNT--C	349
HPV38	--E---.----EECCCCCCC.CCCCCCCC..	CCEEEEEECCCCCCC--EEEEEE---C	359
HPV49	-----CCCCCCCC.CCCCCEEECCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC--TCC--	-----C	406
HPV4	----HHH..H-HH..	HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH--C	323
HPV65	-----E..EEE-H..	HHHTTHHHHHHH--H-T--C	323
HPV48	EET--EHE..E---T..	HHHHHH--HHHTT--T	316
HPV50	H..HH..HHH..HHTH..	HHHHHH--HHHTT--C	314
HPV60	HHHHHHHH--HCCHH..	HHH-HHTTT--C	324
BPV1	-----EE..	EECCCCCCC--EEEE..TT--	327
BPV2	-----E..	EECCCCCCC--H-EHHHTTT--	328
EEPV	-----EE..EE---CCCC..	-----EEE--T..C	332
DPV	-----E---CCCC..	-----E..EEEETTTTT--	333
BPV4	T..T-----.	CTTCCCCCTTCCHHHHH--HHHHHH--T	327
HPV41	-----H..	CCCEEEHHHH--.TTE--T	300
COPV	--EE..EE..	EEEEEEHHHH--C	300
CRPV	EEEEEE--T----.	-----HEEEEEE---C	308
ROPV	-----.	CCCCCCCC--C-HH--	185
HPV1a	E.--E---.	CHHHHH--HHHNT--T	319
HPV63	-----.	CCCCHH--HHHNT--C	316
MnPV	----EEE---TT..	CCCCCECCCCCCCCC-------T-E-	460

hpv_E2.allseqs.SOPM	.....EEEeccCcccchhhheccccccceeecccccEEeccc...cc..cccc..EEEecc	365
Gibrat_ALL_E2	.....HH-H---HH---HHHHH-HHEH---EE-----.....EEEE-----	361
Levin_ALL_E2	.....CT---HHH---HHHHHTT--TCHH-HHE-----TS...S...EEE-----	361
DPM_ALL_E2	.....T---E---EEE---HH---T---C---CCE-E---TT-----EE-----E-	361
SOPMA_ALL_E2	.....E---H---C---HHHHHH-CCCC-E---C---C-----E...EEEE-----C-	361
Consensus_ALL_E2	.....H---HHHHH-H---C-CC-E-----E-----EEE-----	361
HPV54	.....TT-E---HHHHH...-EHHCCT-TTTE---E-----C-T-E-----	341
HPV32	.....E---T-H---HHHH---HHCHC-ETTC---HT-----TC-----E-	364
HPV42	.....TT-H---HHH---TTC-C-ETTC---HH-----TT-----E-----	368
HPV3	.....C---TT-CEE---E---T-----C---CCCCC---TT...T-----E-----	355
HPV28	.....TT-EEEE---E---TT-EE---CC---C-----T-----H-----EE	348
HPV10	.....TT-CEE---E---TT---CCC-TE---CC-T-----E-----	349
HPV29	.....TT-EEE---TT---TT-C-----E-----EH-----	361
HPV61	.....TT-CCEE---EH---HHHHHCHTHC---TT-----HEE-----E-	354
HPV2a	.....C---CCCE---TT-E---H-C---C-T-----E-----	363
HPV27	.....C---T---E---H---HHTCCEE---CT-----E...E-----E-----	360
HPV57	.....C---HH---E---E---TT-TE---E-C---C-T...T-----E-----C-T	355
HPV26	.....CCCC---T---C-H-H---CC-----T-----	349
HPV51	.....TT-TEEEEE---HTT---T-----HHHHH-CC-CC-----TT-----	332
HPV30	.....TT-CEEE---T-T-E---E---TCCC-----	349
HPV53	.....TTHHTH---ETT-T-E---E---CCCCHEE...HH...H-T-----ET	355
HPV56	.....C---T-CEE---EET...TEE---EEE-----E-----E-----ET	345
HPV66	.....HHH-CCCE---HHT...EEE---TTEE---CT-----T-E-----E-----	342
HPV18	.....T---HHHHH...TT-CHHCEE---C-----T-----E-----E-----	339
HPV45	.....T-TTH-E---HHHHH...TTTCCCCEEE-----T-----	342
HPV39	.....TH---HHHHH...T-HHHHC-E-C---TT-----T-TT-----	344
HPV70	.....T-TT-C---HHHHH...H-TTCCC-EE-----T-----EE-----	334
HPV59	.....T-TT-H---HHHHH...HHHHHCH-E-----T-----T-----E-----	344
HPV7	.....C---HH---EHE...T-E---CC-----E-----	348
HPV40	.....C---HHHHH---HHHHH...EEE---TTC-TT---CTT-----T...EE-----	343
HPV16	.....T---HH---HHH-T...TEE---C-EE-----H-EE-----C-----	339
HPV35h	.....HHH---HHHHH...HHH-CCC-T-CC-----E-T-----EE-----	341
HPV31	.....E---HHHHH---HHHHH...HHHHHHHHHTT---E-----T-----E-----	346
HPV52	.....TT---HHHHH...TTE---ETT---C-TT...C-E-----	342
HPV33	.....T---T---HHHHH...TTE-HHHEEEETC---C-----C-----	327
HPV58	.....TT-E---HHHHH...TTH---CC-HHCC---TT...T...EE-----C-----	332
RhPV1	.....TT---HHH---H---E---HHHHHHHH...H...HH...H-----HHH	340
HPV6b	.....TEH-EE---T-E---T-----E-----	339
HPV11	.....C---C---E---HHHTHNETT---HTT---C-----T-E-----	338
HPV44	.....HHH---HHHHH---E---HT-C-----E-----	348
HPV55	.....HH-EE---EEETT-E---ET-C-----	349
HPV13	.....C---HHH---HHHHHTHH---TT---C-----EE-----	348
PCPV1	.....T---CEE---E---EE---TTTT-----TT...HHH-----	348
HPV34	.....TT-TTH-E---HHHHTT-E---CHHEH---CC-----	319
HPV19	.....CCCCCT---EE---C---CHHHHH-----E-T-CCC-----E-----	466
HPV25	.....E---CCCCCT---EEE---CCCCHHCHHHHH-----T-CCC-----	475
HPV20	.....E---C---CCT---HHT---H-HHH-H---EH-----TTTTE-----E-----	470
HPV21	.....C---CCCCCT---HHHHCCCCHHCHHHHH-----TTCC-----E-----	476
HPV14d	.....CCCCC---HHHHHHHHHHHHHHH-----TTCH-----E-----	456
HPV5	.....ET---HHH---C-HTTTEEEE---CCTEEEC---ETT...T...T-CCE-----E-----	487
HPV36	.....E---H---CCCT---EEE---CCCT---C---E-----CCC-----C-----	482
HPV47	.....CCCC---T-CCC---C-----EE-CTC-----EH	479
HPV12	.....C-T---ECCCCC---TCCCCT---C---ET-----T-----CCC-----	467
HPV8	.....ET---H---CCTTTEEEEETCCC-EET-----TT...TT...CEE-----E-----	471
HPV24	.....H---CCC---HHETTCCCC-----EHT-----TTE-----	440
HPV15	.....THH-EEE---TT---H---EEEHHHHH-TT-----HHE---HC-T	429
HPV17	.....HHH-EEE-H-TT---E-----TTHHH---HH-----HH-----T	425
HPV37	.....E---THTEEE---TTT---EECCC---TT-----CCE-----H-----	427
HPV9	.....HT---CHC---T---TT---EET-----TT-----TTTTEE-----HH	434
HPV22	.....HH---H-C-E---E---TT---TTC---EEE-----CT-----CCC-----E-----	409
HPV23	.....T---EEEEEE---E---TT-TE---EEE---C-T-----HHH-----	404
HPV38	.....CC---TTCC---HH-----CCE-----	414
HPV49	.....CCCCC---T---TE---C---EE-----TCE-----	461
HPV4	.....HHEEEE-C---C---EHHHHHHHH...T-----	375
HPV65	.....T---THH---C-C-T-----HHECC-----T-----	375
HPV48	.....E---EEECTCTT---EE---HHHH-TTHH-C-----T...T-----ET	369
HPV50	.....EE---EEE---EET---HHHHHHH---TH---C-T...H...T-----HHH-----HH-----	369
HPV60	.....H---HHHHHHHH---CCCC-HH...TTCCCHEEE---TEEE-----TT...CCE-----T	377
BPV1	.....E---E---TCCTT-----E-----CCE-----	382
BPV2	.....CEE---E---T---CCCCTT-C---E-----CEE-----	383
EEPV	.....E---T---CCEE---T-EE---CCC-EEE-----T---TCEE-----	387
DPV	.....EE---T---CCEE---EE-E---TTCCCTTTEE-----TTCEE-----	388
BPV4	.....E---H-ECCCC-----E-E---ETT-----TC.E-----H-----	381
HPV41	.....TCCEE---C---T---EE-C-TTTTTC---EEE-----TT...EEEEECCC---HH-T	360
COPV	.....E---TT---EE---E---T---E-----E---CCC-H...TTCHE-----ET	358
CRPV	.....TT---THH---HHE-TT---CCC-EEE-----TE...EE...EE---TCE-----C-----	363
ROPV	.....C---EE---ETT---CCCTH-E---HH-----TTE-----	240
HPV1aT---C---EE---E-----CT-----TT...TTTEE-----H-----	374
HPV63EEE---EE---THCHHHE---TT-----H---CHH-----EE	371
MnPVE---CEE---H---T---H---H-C---C-----T---CCC-----	515

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hpv_E2.allseqs.SOPM	ccccccceeeeccccccccceeccc...chc	393
Gibrat_ALL_E2	-HHHHHHHHHHHE---EE--CEE-...EC-	389
Levin_ALL_E2	-----HHHHH---S--EE- T--T...TTS	389
DPM_ALL_E2	H--HH---C--EE---EEE--C----C-	389
SOPMA_ALL_E2	--EE-HHHHHHE-----E---EE-...C-	389
Consensus_ALL_E2	--HH-HHHHHHE-----EE--C----C-	389
HPV54	--TT-E-----E--TEEEE---EE....E-	368
HPV32	T--TTE-----EEETCCT-T	395
HPV42	HHHHHHHHHHH---TT---CHHHHHHCCTT-	399
HPV3	-----TT-----E--C..-C-	384
HPV28	T--T-----E--T--EE---EE-E..EEE	377
HPV10	-----TE-----E--TE---EEE...EET	377
HPV29	T--T---HTC---THHHHHHTTEE...EEE	389
HPV61	---THHHHH---E-----EHHT--EE-H..H-T	383
HPV2a	--TT-----T---CCC---C..H-H	392
HPV27	TT--THH-----E---EEECCTE--H..EEE	389
HPV57	TT---H-----T---CTT-E-T..HCE	384
HPV26	--T-----E-----C-C----EEE	376
HPV51	HH-TTH-----T--HHCCCEH...H-E	359
HPV30	-----E-----E---E-TTC..TT	379
HPV53	-HTTH-C-H-----HE---HEEH..CE	385
HPV56	T--T---HHHE-----EEE-HTT-T	370
HPV66	T-TTT-----T---E-----EE....CH	370
HPV18	-----E-----EH-HHHH....E-	366
HPV45	-H-TT-----E-----TE-CT-E....EET	369
HPV39	-TT-HH-----TTEEETTT--...-EE	371
HPV70	TT-TTHH-----TT--E-----EEE	361
HPV59	--TTE-----TE-H-EE....EEE	371
HPV7	-----H-----E-----HHC---EEE...EET	376
HPV40	-TH-----E-----EEE...EET	371
HPV16	TT-TT---HHHH---TEEEE---EE....H-T	366
HPV35h	-T-TT-----E---T-EEEC-----EE	368
HPV31	---T-HHC---E---T-ET--E....EE	373
HPV52	---THE---E-----TEE---EE....EE-	369
HPV33	---HH-----C--EE....EE-	354
HPV58	--HHHE-----EECTT--...-	359
RhPV1	HH-HTHH---EETTEEE-C--EE....EEE	367
HPV6b	TT--HH---T-----C--EE-EC.TTE	369
HPV11	---H---H-----T-C--EEEEE.TTE	368
HPV44	T---HHH---T-----E--C---EE.EEE	378
HPV55	---HHH-----EEE-TT--EE.EEE	379
HPV13	---HHH-----HH---EEEEEE.EET	378
PCPV1	---TT---H---T--HH-HH-EETTT.TCT	378
HPV34	---HHC---TT-----ECCC---...-ET	346
HPV19	---CCC-----TT---C-H--H...TC-	494
HPV25	---CCCHH---TT-----H--H...TC-	503
HPV20	---HHH--E---TT---HHHHHH...T-T	498
HPV21	-----CC---TT---CCC--HH...H-T	504
HPV14d	-----HHHC---TT---CHH--H...TCT	484
HPV5	-----HHHHH---TT---HHHHHHH...H-H	515
HPV36	-----CC---E---T---CCC---...T--	510
HPV47	-----CCHHH---TT---HHHHH---...C-	507
HPV12	-----CCH---TT---HHHC--H...-H	495
HPV8	T-----CC---E---TT---CTC---...H-	499
HPV24	-----T-----E---TT---CHHHHH...HC-	468
HPV15	TTHHHH---E---TT---HHHHHH...H-H	457
HPV17	--TTEE---TTT---T---CHC---...H--	453
HPV37	TT--HHE-----T---HHHHH...H-H	455
HPV9	H-TT-E-----T---HHHH- HT....-E	462
HPV22	TT---HHHHHHHHHE-EECTTT--...H-H	437
HPV23	TTTHHHHHHHHH-E---E-TTTTT...-TH	432
HPV38	T-----E-----E-HC-H...TCE	442
HPV49	-----E---T---HHHH---...C-	489
HPV4	T---E---CCC---TTT-----E-T...CE	403
HPV65	TT---T-CCTE-T---EEE---C----C-	403
HPV48	T---TEE---E---T---E-C---T....-	397
HPV50	-T---HHHHHHH---T---E---E-H...H--	397
HPV60	---TT-----E---T---E-C-E...-C-	405
BPV1	-----TT---CC-EHHH...-H	411
BPV2	TT-----T---CC--EE-C...-E	412
EEPV	TT---E---C-----CHHEEEH..HC-	416
DPV	TT---EE-----CT---EEE..ECE	417
BPV4	TTTTT-----E---T---EHHTHHHH...H-H	409
HPV41	HHTHHHHHHHHH---TTHTHHCCHHH...HTT	388
COPV	-----E---H--EC-C---...CH	386
CRPV	--THH---C---T--HE--HEH...-C-	391
ROPV	-T-----CC-----E---T-T...-CE	268
HPV1a	H---T---HHH---E---TT-EE--C----TT-	402
HPV63	TT-T---HHH---E-----EE--TT-E...-CT	399
MnPV	-----C--C-E---T---E-C----...C-	543

Appendix C: Phenograms based on E2 Amino Acid Sequences

Phenetic analysis is a form of cluster analysis that attempts to capture the relatedness of sequences irrespective of evolutionary pathways—that is to say the simple similarity of sequences. In the following two phenograms, E2 amino acid sequences over the NH₂-terminal (about 200 aa) and COOH-terminal (about 90 aa) regions are compared using the PIMA program as described by Korber et al. (*J. Virol.* **68**:6730–674, 1994). The intervening hinge region, which is highly diverse, has been excluded from these analyses. The PIMA approach employs a hierarchical scoring scheme that allows for conserved substitutions in addition to identities. The abscissa records the similarity scores, whereas the ordinate merely records the number of sequences being compared. Sequences 44 and 55 are closely related (in both stretches of the E2 protein); in contrast, many of the sequences differ by as much as 70% using this scoring method—they are connected by nodes that are a small fraction of the score possessed by identical sequences, for example BPV-1 and BPV-2. The amino acid sequences cluster in these analyses as one would predict on the basis of phylogenetic classification—the groups of the A and B supergroups stay together in both fragments. One exception to this pattern is the RhPV1 sequence, which clusters with A9 PV sequences in general and in the C-terminal fragment but not in the N-terminal fragment. Otherwise, there appear to be no unexpected similarities nor unexpected dissimilarities as are seen with E4 sequences (Doorbar and Myers, Part III, appendix C).

